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SATURDAY NIGHT

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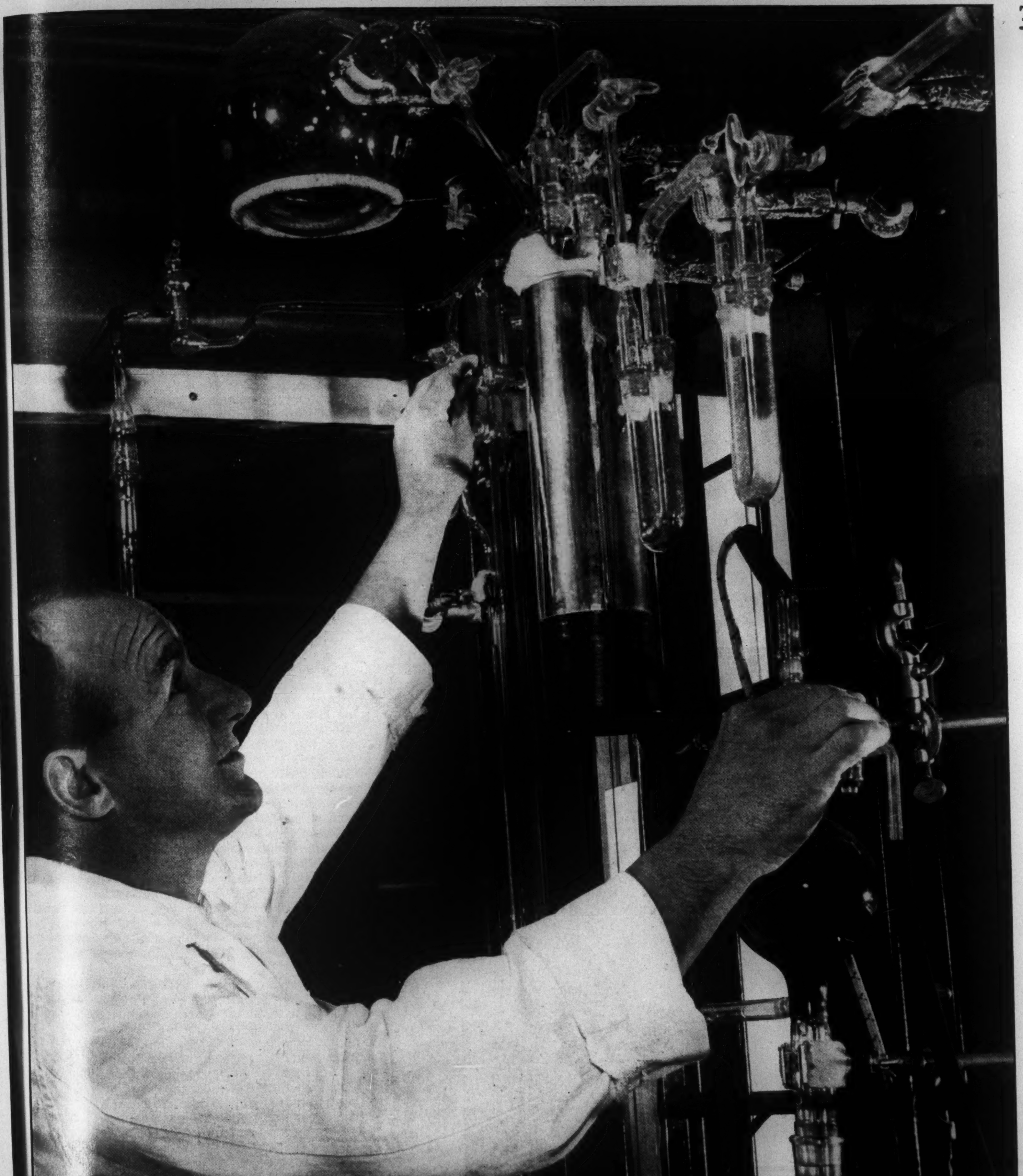

—Photos, National Film Board.

Canada's Chalk River plant is helping to make the atom a fourth weapon against cancer. These glass tubes are part of an experimental apparatus for producing uranium metal. See story pages 2 and 3.

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THE FRONT PAGE

National Deadlock

IT IS an essential part of the democratic system of government that there should be at least two (though preferably perhaps not more than two) distinct and rival parties contending for the right to control the policies of the country. The one-party system—of which there are plenty of examples in the world today—removes all contention from the public arena and assigns it to the private deliberations of the party chiefs, where, since there is no possible resort to the arbitrament of public opinion, it is sometimes settled by assassination. It is a great mistake to suppose that there is no dissension in one-party nations; there is plenty, but it is carried on privately. Dissension is an inseparable part of the process of government.

Ordinarily the contention between the two (or more) parties is mainly carried on, in democratic countries, in the more popular House (if there are two Houses) of that parliament or Congress which legislates for the entire country. In Canada at the moment a most unfortunate situation has developed, in which the contention goes on, not mainly in the elected House of Commons, but to a very large extent between the government of Canada and the governments of certain provinces, chiefly the two very large provinces of Ontario and Quebec. We say unfortunately, because such contention is incapable of settlement by periodical appeals to the electors. The electors are not only able but very likely to vote for both of the contending parties, by returning one of them at Ottawa and the other at Queen's Park and Quebec. And because of this inability to effect a periodical settlement the contention is far more disturbing, and far more destructive to the unity of the country, than a strife between a group of Ins and a group of Outs at Ottawa.

National Parties

THE reasons for this development are not far to seek. In part it arose out of the enormous increase in the power of the executive, and decrease in the power of parliament and consequently in the effectiveness and influence of the opposition parties, during the war. In part it is the result of an unfortunate situation in the Progressive Conservative party, which has been unable to secure any substantial support from French Canada since 1911 and has thus somewhat lost the quality and mentality of a "national" party. Its ablest leaders Messrs. Drew and Duplessis, consequently feel themselves more at home in their provincial fields, where each of them leads a party which is profoundly opposed to the Liberal party. The inability of these two parties to combine for common action in the federal field means that the real attack against the Liberal government is not carried on in that field at all, but is operated from provincial legislative buildings.

With all the color and energy and resource of the Liberal party concentrated at Ottawa and all the color and energy and resource of the Conservative party concentrated at Queen's Park and Quebec, there is real danger of the political life of this country coming to a sort of deadlock. When they deliberately set out to impede one-another's operations—or let us put it more kindly, when they deliberately avoid collaborating with one-another so as to facilitate one-another's operations—the government of the Dominion and the governments of the provinces can to a large extent paralyze one-another. That is the situation which exists today, and which seems quite likely to go on existing for longer than we care to think. At a moment in the world's history which is as dangerous as any that modern democracy has ever experienced, it is not a healthy situation. We do not think anybody

(Continued on Page Five)

Chalk River Atom Fight

By Larry Rogers

The medical profession in Canada, the U.S., and Britain is trying to harness the atom to help in the drive against cancer. Ontario's Chalk River atomic energy plant (above) is now working towards this goal.

TODAY, almost three years since Hiroshima, the elemental forces of atomic energy which burst onto the world as the most powerful agents of death yet seen are at last being harnessed to help mankind.

In recent weeks, reports have come in from two great U.S. medical centres that radioactive isotopes from the atomic ovens are now being used successfully to control cancer. These history-making announcements told how the isotope Iodine 131 was being used to cure certain types of cancer of the thyroid, while the isotope Phosphorus 32 was being employed to prolong life, though not yet to cure, in cases of leukemia, a kind of "cancer of the blood".

So far, no Canadian cancer treatment centre is using either isotope on its patients. This is due to a number of reasons including lack of the trained personnel and equipment needed before the active isotopes can be used safely in clinics. However, it seems likely that this newest weapon in the war against cancer will be available to Canadian cancer victims in the fairly near future in some major clinics, at least.

The Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, for example, recently added to its staff a 25-year-old Canadian physicist, John G. Brown, who returned to Canada recently after studying the new techniques of handling radioactive isotopes at the famous Royal Cancer Hospital in London, England. Saskatchewan's Cancer Commission has on its staff another young physicist trained in the methods of using and controlling the isotopes, Dr. H. E. Johns.

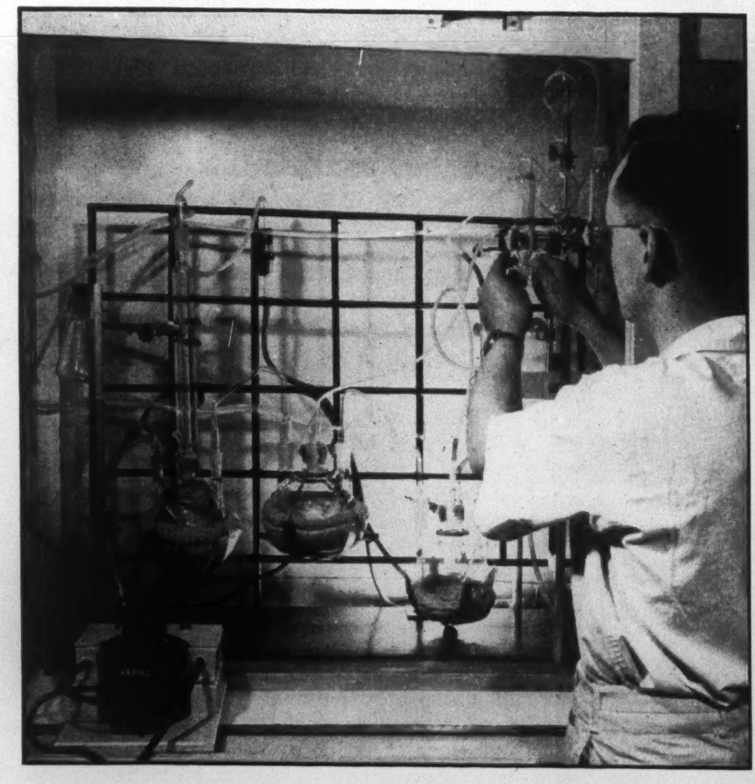
CANCER authorities emphasize that the methods of using the isotopes to fight cancer so far developed for clinical use are limited in scope and by no means affect more than a fraction of all cancer cases. Nor are the isotopes being used in a new way—the rays from these radioactive substances kill cancer cells in just the same way as do the rays from x-ray machines or from radium.

This is to say that the rays from isotopes kill only sensitive cancer cells, leaving healthy cells and some kinds of cancer cells unharmed. Actually the isotopes have a narrower range of selectivity, so far, than x-rays or radium, and are effective only against a few types of sensitive cancer cells.

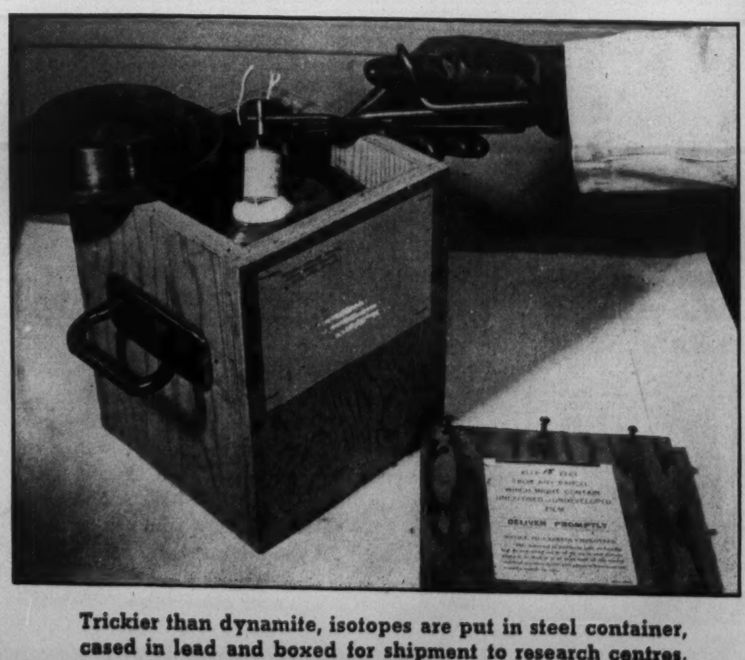
The big advantage that the isotopes do provide, however, to the radiologist fighting cancer is by giving him a means to reach cancerous areas in otherwise hard-to-get-at parts of the body. Iodine, for example, is known to collect in the thyroid. In the first announced cure of cancer of the thyroid through the use of the isotope Iodine 131, the radioactive material was given to a 53-year-old male patient at New York's Memorial Hospital for cancer. He was down to 86 lbs. in weight, and the thyroid cancer had spread to other parts of his body, but it was hoped that the isotope would spread via the blood stream and kill all the cancer cells.

TWO massive doses of the isotope, the first of 60 millicuries strength, the second of 121 millicuries, were administered to him in water at a seven-day interval. After severe initial complications, the patient commenced to show improvement and the cancers began to regress. After a year in hospital the patient was discharged weighing 141 lbs. and, although structural bone damage caused by the cancer still requires him to use crutches, he is able to drive his car and to do odd jobs about the house.

This month, news came from the University of

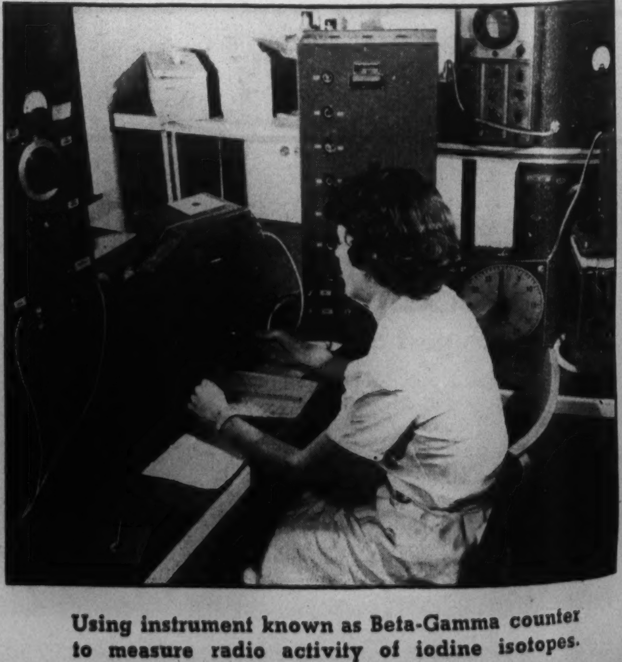


Radioactive isotopes are extracted from sulphur that has been irradiated in atomic pile at Chalk River.



Trickier than dynamite, isotopes are put in steel container, cased in lead and boxed for shipment to research centres.

Iodine isotopes are "chained up" inside 350-lb. shielded "castle" for storage at Chalk River.



Using instrument known as Beta-Gamma counter to measure radio activity of iodine isotopes.

Plant Joins Vs. Cancer

California that radioactive phosphorus had been used successfully to prolong the lives of 129 patients suffering from leukemia, regarded as one of the most deadly forms of cancer. In all of these cases, life had been prolonged for at least four years—and in two cases by nine years or more.

WHILE these uses of isotopes have been studied experimentally in both Canada and the United States (employing isotopes made in cyclotrons) for 10 years or so, widespread clinical use was not practical until the development of atomic energy centres where isotopes could be produced cheaply and in large quantities.

Today, the great U.S. centre at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, through its Isotope Sales Division, is able to supply isotopes to clinics equipped to use them throughout the world. In the last six months shipments have been made to eight different nations. This body has no salesmen but its catalogue lists 100 different types of isotopes, ranging in price from $12 to $33 a unit.

And early this month, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced that three isotopes—Iodine 131, Phosphorus 32 and Sodium 24—used in cancer treatment and research would be made available free of charge except for handling and transport cost, after April 1. This may mean savings for individual cancer patients of several hundreds of dollars.

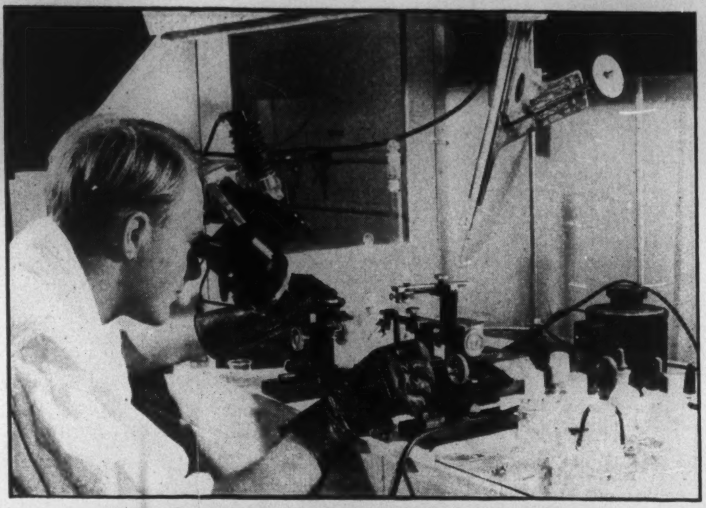
Canada's Chalk River atomic project reported last fall that it was ready to manufacture and distribute isotopes. Some research projects are being carried out—but lack of trained personnel and special equipment has so far prevented most cancer treatment centres here from utilizing this new weapon.

Young physicists like Johns in Saskatchewan and Brown in Ontario are Canadian pioneers in this new field. Brown, who graduated from the University of Western Ontario in 1944, and did radar work with the Canadian Navy before studying atomic energy problems in Britain, believes there are great opportunities for other young Canadians.

TODAY, the isotope is a fourth weapon in the fight against cancer—but its importance is still small compared with surgery, x-ray or radium. Cancer research centres in Canada, the U.S. and Britain hope to increase its usefulness by discovering other isotopes which have an affinity for various parts of the body where cancer can develop.

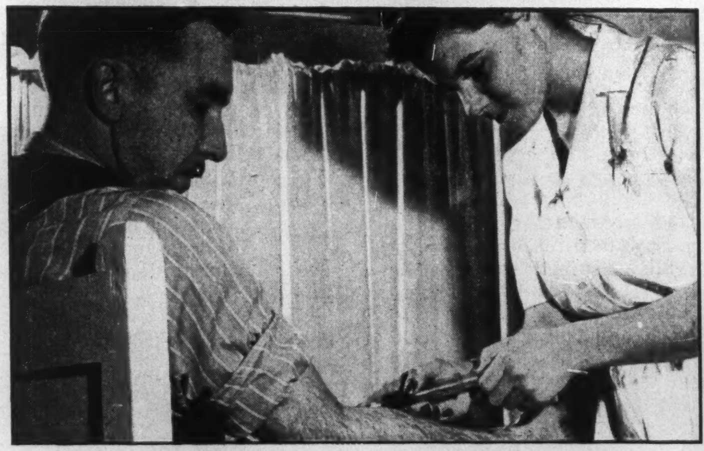
But, it is pointed out, even if a broad pattern of isotope affinities is built up, the isotopes still will rank only on the same level with x-ray and radium, as useful weapons which fall short of providing the final answer to the cancer problem. Only when isotopes can be found which will have a broader range of selectivity—attacking every type of sensitive cancer cells yet leaving healthy cells unharmed—will this new line of research hit the scientific jackpot.

One thing is certain, even at this early stage—Canadian cancer research and treatment centres will need funds to add the trained personnel and costly equipment that isotope use requires before Canadian cancer patients will be able to get the full benefits from these new developments. To this end, the Canadian Cancer Society is holding its annual campaign for new members in most provinces of Canada this month.

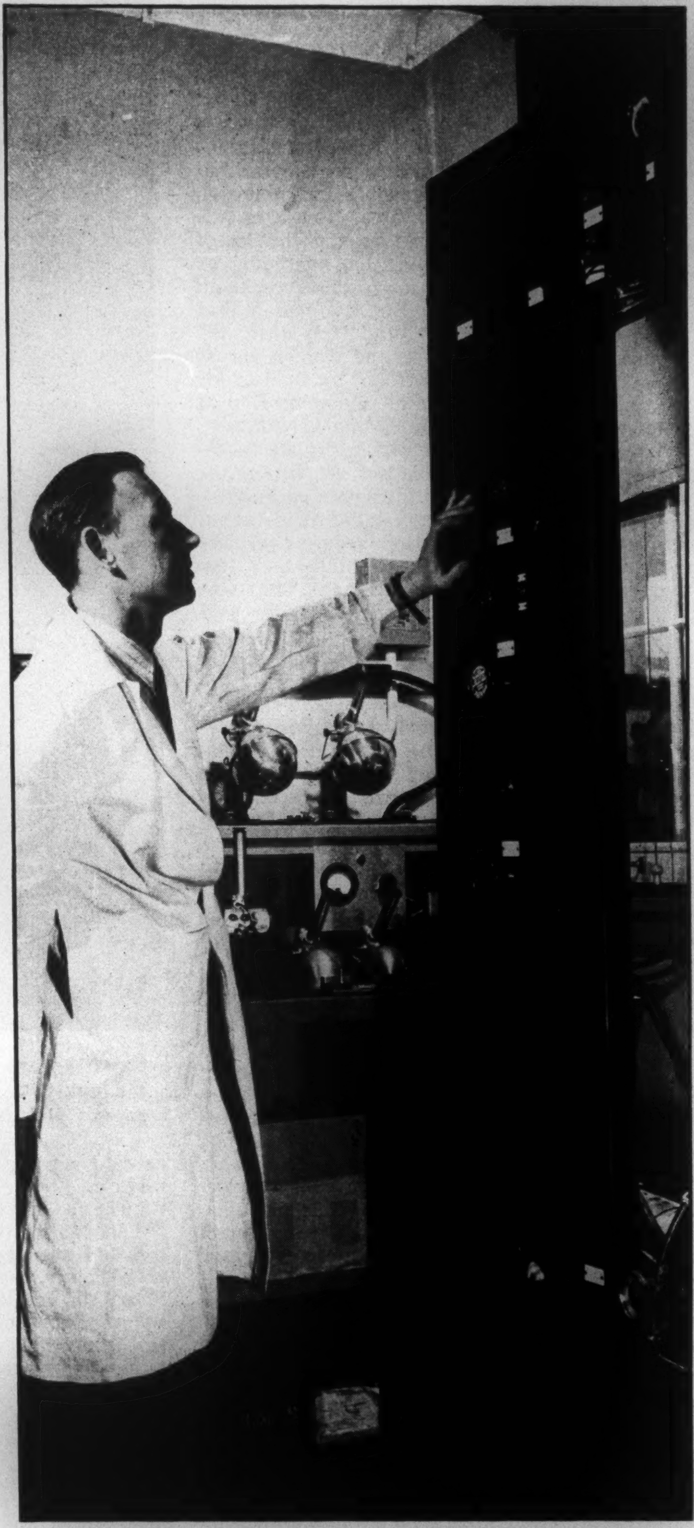


Chalk River worker studies a fission product in the micro-chemical lab. Equipment is costly.

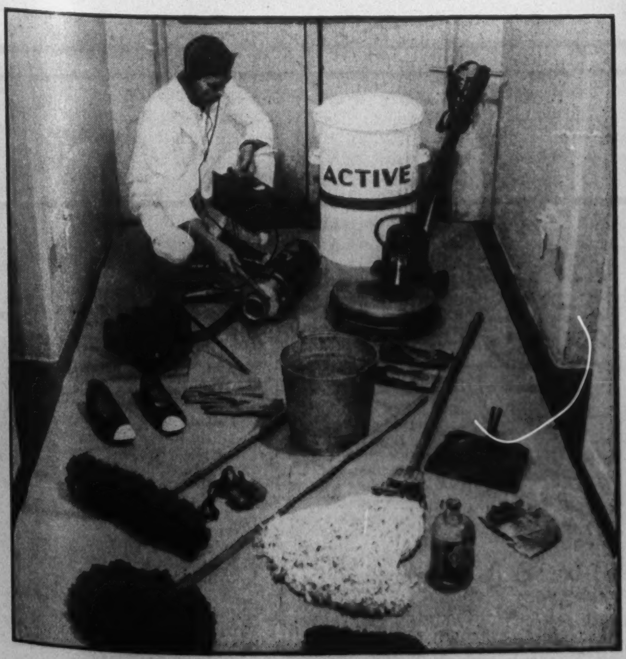
X-ray films worn by workers as a safety measure are developed to check exposure to radiation.



Employees working in an active area are given blood tests in check for contamination.



This machine at Chalk River is only one in the world. It makes quartz thread for special tools.



Health surveyor using Geiger Probe Monitor to check cleaning equipment for radio-activity.

Lounge of the staff hotel at the nearby Deep River housing site gives Chalk River employees plenty of room to relax. The health of all workers at the plant is constantly checked for contamination by radiation.

Dear Mr. Editor

The First Gun

A SHORT time ago *Le Devoir*, not being too enthusiastic about Mr. St. Laurent but thinking that it might be nice to have a French Canadian Prime Minister, explained that French Canadians should remember that Mr. St. Laurent was responsible for their getting eight new seats at Ottawa. Now it is true that Mr. St. Laurent deserves the thanks of French Canadians for doing his part, just as the English-language majority deserves them for voting for the change. But who was it that prepared public opinion? Who first drew the attention of influential men and women across Canada to the injustice suffered by Quebec for many years in the matter of representation at Ottawa? None other than SATURDAY NIGHT.

SATURDAY NIGHT has never hesitated to espouse just but unpopular causes. In the matter of the Quebec seats its editor wrote on July 24, 1943: "If there is to be any logic at all about representation by population before the next redistribution is started, there should be a further amendment to the B.N.A. Act." That was the first gun. No Quebec member, so far as I know, had even thought of disturbing the even tenor of parliament; they were just voting "yes" to everything.

On August 7, 1943, a leading editorial declared: "The present amendment (giving seats to Saskatchewan and Alberta but not to Quebec) does very gravely affect a right of the *people* of Quebec. . . . It considerably curtails the proportion of their representation as provided by the B.N.A. Act."

This was in 1943, when it was dangerous to talk about that sort of thing. Mr. St. Laurent and his faithful cohorts got the job done in 1947—a much safer period. Let credit be given where it is due.

Montreal, Que. VICTOR SOUCISSE

Sounds in the Dark

THE excellent paper on which SATURDAY NIGHT is printed is particularly appreciated in comparison with the poor paper used in India in recent years. But could you not do something to make the turning of the pages a silent operation? The following may explain why.

Our camp was pitched near a village in Central India, situated near stony, bush-covered jungle. Because of neighborhood thieves and the nearness of the jungle a night-watchman—a local village man—was required. In the camp there were four Indian men, one Indian woman and myself. The four of us who had been holding an evening meeting in the village returned about 10 o'clock to the camp where we found the other two and the night-watchman sitting beside a small camp fire. It had been a strenuous day. When I entered my tent I picked up the recently arrived SATURDAY NIGHT, and by the light of a lantern was soon well into the articles: the Editor's Page, Mary Lowrey Ross, John H. Yocom, Melting Pot, the article on Winch. I read on, but though my mind was in Canada, amidst Canadian problems and opinions, I was aware nonetheless that the group around the camp-fire gradually grew less. (Tents neither keep noise out nor in.)

I was reading the article on penitentiaries when I became conscious that the night-watchman was ill at ease. He was coming toward my tent. What could be wrong? "Missahibaji?" he called softly. "Yes," I answered. "Your lantern is alight?" "Yes, I'm reading." "Oh," he said in a strange tone, and after a pause he asked in a voice showing relief, "Is it the paper that is making the queer noise?"

Then as he moved back to the fire I heard him tell one of the men: "The Missahib's tent was closed but the light was still burning. Every few minutes I heard a rattling, crackling sound. It made me very frightened. I thought that some wild animal must have got into the tent—it was such an odd noise and very alarming."

Later that night the sound of a wild animal was heard in the nearby jungle. From my bed inside the now-open tent I saw the watchman with lantern and club move slowly to the edge of the clearing to frighten it away. Next morning I asked him, "Were you not afraid of that animal?" "Oh, no," he replied, "not nearly as frightened as I was by the noise that the paper made."

HILDA M. JOHNSON

U.C.C. Mission, Kharua, Central India.

THE FLEUR-DE-LIS OUR EMBLEM DEAR

IN DAYS of war, from over sea
Poles uprooted came on spec
And planted firm their property
In Canada's fair Quebec:
Here may it rest, our pride, our vaunt,
Nor ever know surrender;
Despite the wiles of St. Laurent,
It has a stout defender!

The Polish swag, the Polish swag,
Politically messy,
But stowed securely in the bag
Defended by Duplessis!

May nothing scare, dismay or daunt
Our robust provincial head
Against the host of St. Laurent
Uniformed in brilliant red!
Long may each Pole, Slovene and Slav
Believe he's in Utopia!
Long may our lovely province have
Electors with myopia!

The Polish prize, the Polish prize!
The whole thing needs an airing;
Maurice replies when questions rise:
"Who'll buy my fresh red herring?"

J. E. P.

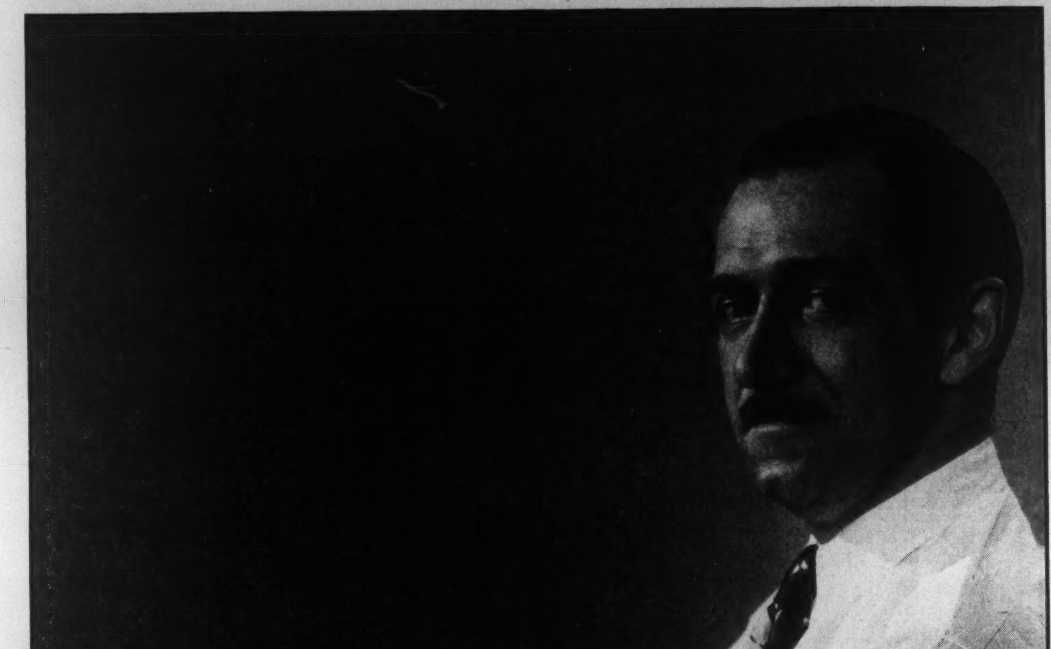


Photo by John Steele

Swedish-born Esse Ljungh, C.B.C. actor-producer-director, is noted for a flair for fantasy and the unusual. Latest example of his versatility was his "Stage 48" production of the gruesome Greek tragedy, "Oedipus Rex", in contrast to his "Timothy O'Brien" children's series.

International Red Cross

HOW many people realize that of the 1948 Canadian Red Cross Appeal, not one cent is to go towards European (English inclusive) Relief?

National Headquarters in Toronto say they have excluded the International character of the Canadian Red Cross in their present appeal, in favor of the United Nations Appeal for European Children (known locally and insufficiently advertised as The Canadian Appeal for Children).

Does the Red Cross really believe that gladly contributing to one imperative facet of European relief absolves us from our steadfast support of international relief in its widest sense, through the regular distributions of the Canadian Red Cross?

Toronto, Ont. C. DAVIDSON.

Missionary Ambassadors

APROPOS your article entitled "Missionary" (S.N., March 27) I should like to add a few words, having had the privilege of being associated with some of the work done by Wilfred C. Smith and his equally remarkable wife Muriel. When the Smiths came to Lahore, they were looked upon as just another couple of missionaries bored with life in their own country. Within a few months Wilfred Smith made his mark in the academic life of the Punjab. He was responsible for coordinating a team of young writers and produced a series of educational pamphlets. His own publication, "Modern Islam in India," is now recognized as the only authoritative work on the Indian Moslems. His wife, who had been assisting him in the production of this book, completed her medical studies at the same time getting first place in the Punjab University, being the only woman to have achieved that distinction.

No country could send better ambassadors abroad.

KHUSHWANT SINGH,
Information Officer for Office of High Commissioner for India in Canada.

Ottawa, Ont.

Power Shortage

WHY doesn't Premier Drew solve the Hydro power shortage in the same way that he would have our Dominion government handle the U.S. dollar shortage? That is, by raising the rates to Hydro users by the percentage necessary to make the price prohibitive to those who can least afford to pay. That's what devaluation of our dollar would do to imports. And Canadian prices on commodities exported, as minerals paper, meat, etc., would rise the extent of the exchange rate. Ten per cent would be far short of balancing imports and exports as a larger premium has been available to U.S. investors and prospective tourists on the N.Y. market.

Hanover, Ont. JOHN W. GILBERT

Humble Advice

MR. FREDERIC DORION (S.N., March 27) says there never was any "decision" by the Privy Council in the Labrador boundary case. On this I have only three comments:

(1) The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is not, technically, a court of law. Technically, therefore, it never makes a "decision" on anything. It makes a report in the form of "humble advice" to the Crown. That was precisely what it did in this case. Mr. Dorion gives the exact words himself, at p. 943 of Hansard.

(2) The agreement between Canada and Newfoundland to submit the question to the Judicial Committee says it was for "their decision" (quoted by Mr. Dorion at p. 942), and Messrs. Lanctot and Geoffrion, counsel for Quebec in the case, said it had been submitted "for decision under the provisions of section 4 of the Judicial Committee Act, 3 and 4 William IV, chapter 41" (quoted by Mr. St. Laurent at p. 978).

(3) Mr. St. Laurent, a constitutional lawyer of some reputation, answered Mr. Dorion very fully, at pp. 977-9 of Hansard. In the course of that speech, he called the "humble advice" a "decision" no less than ten times. If I have erred, I have erred in distinguished company.

Ottawa, Ont. EUGENE FORSEY

Passing Show

"KEMPTVILLE Creamery had to close down all operations, including the manufacture of scarce butter."—Ottawa *Journal.*

Isn't that the regular way to make scarce butter?

•

An official Prague radio station calls itself the Voice of Czechoslovakia. We doubt whether it is also the Choice of Czechoslovakia.

•

Ottawa citizens are demanding a return to the system of annual municipal elections, presumably so that they may have the pleasure of staying away from the polls oftener.

•

We seem to have heard the war cry "On to Berlin" once or twice before.

•

Eisenhower says the next war will not be fought by pushing buttons. Nor by polishing them either, we suspect.

•

Mr. Truman seems to be becoming an ex-President before there is any new President ready to take over.

•

And here is moving day coming, and nothing to butter the cat's paws with!

•

Communists in Quebec are already preparing petitions against conscription. Or maybe they have dug up some that they were using in 1939-41.

•

Col. Wallace Goforth says Canadians probably have ten years to prepare a defence against atomic warfare. That means they will begin preparing about 1957.

•

There is now a Dominion of Canada Optional Income Tax Return. What we are waiting for is a Dominion of Canada Optional Income Tax.

•

Most of the modern poets write their poems, so they tell us, with their subconsciousness. That is all right if they will let us read them with ours.

•

A boy or girl of eighteen can now legally be a cabinet minister in Saskatchewan. It doesn't seem to be much of a reason for moving to Saskatchewan except for persons between eighteen and twenty-one.

•

The Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, reporting a record surplus of 25 million, tells the Dominion government that it ought to reduce its taxation. With governments charity doesn't begin at home.

•

Lucy says she learned a lot at the Women-and-Government dinner in Toronto last week, among other things that the way to get things done is to join one party and keep threatening to leave it for another one.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

in Canada outside of a few extremists wants to see Confederation repealed and nine, or perhaps five or four separate nations set up in place of one Canada, but that is what the trend of the times is bringing about.

The Housing Squabble

THE latest and not the least unfortunate of these skirmishes between the Dominion and the province of Ontario is that which concerns emergency housing. The erection of such housing on a large scale in any given area invariably causes serious difficulties in respect of public services of all kinds—much more serious than those of a similar kind which arise when residential areas are developed gradually and normally by owners who expect to pay the accompanying taxes out of their rentals.

The Ontario government, maintaining that the municipalities are unable to protect themselves against an unjust load of tax burdens due to emergency housing financed by the Dominion, has put through the legislature a bill which the Dominion government claims would enable municipalities to repudiate agreements already entered into concerning such taxation, and would make the negotiation of future agreements impossible. The provincial government replies that this was not the intention of the bill. The question of intention, however, is a minor matter; what is important is what the provincial government *could* do in the way of releasing municipalities from their obligations if the bill were in effect. That is a question of interpretation which could scarcely be finally settled except by a resort to the courts; but we must say that if the drafters of the bill had been greatly concerned about protecting existing agreements and facilitating new ones we think they would have phrased some passages differently.

The Dominion on learning the text of the bill—which has meanwhile been placed on the statute book but does not go into effect until proclaimed—announced that all projects for Dominion housing in Ontario would be cancelled. The province thereupon announced that the Act would not be proclaimed; the Act however remains on the statute book, and could be proclaimed, by the present government if at any time it should feel that the circumstances which caused it to disavow proclamation had disappeared, or by any succeeding government if it should feel that it was not bound by the disavowal.

The whole unsatisfactory situation seems to be due to the fact that two parties are involved who have no earnest desire to cooperate to achieve something in housing, and a very strong desire to score off one-another in public discussion. The hapless Ontarian who wants a place to live in may well say "A plague o' both your houses"—and both your housing policies if you can't get them hitched together.

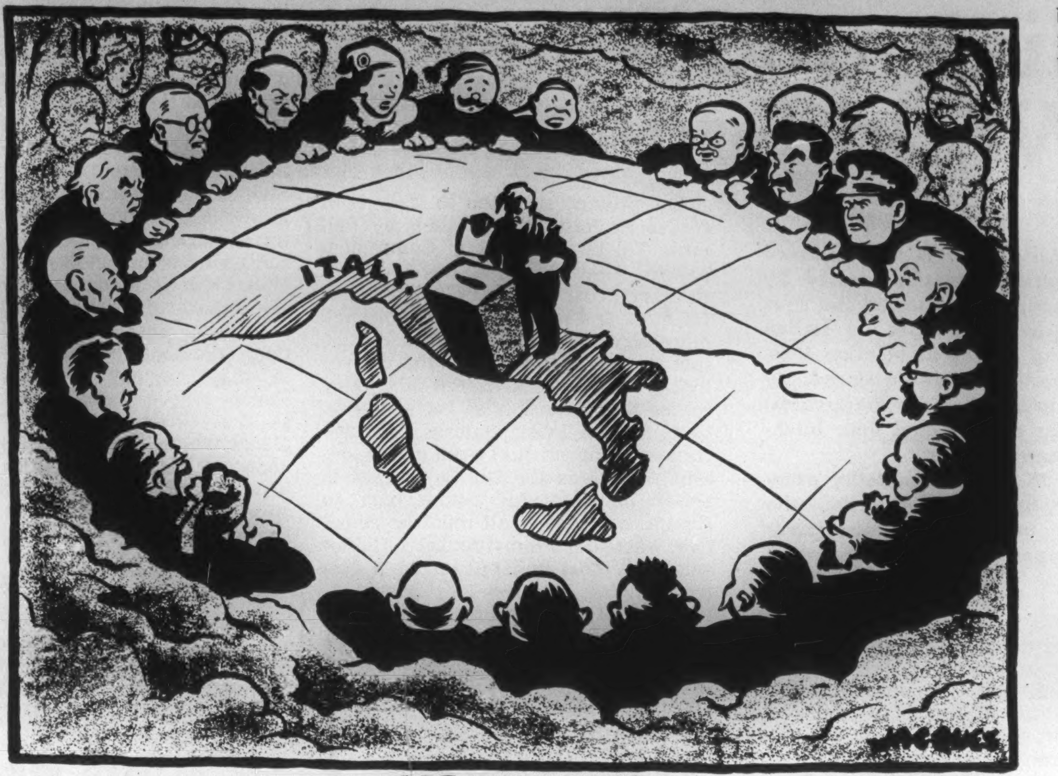
Figures Without Tears

THE second monthly issue, for February 1948, of the new *Canadian Statistical Review* has just appeared. This publication is already proving to be very valuable to anyone who has any interest in economic affairs in this country. In 124 pages this issue contains more than sixty tables that are published each month and a number of short articles, including one on the way our cost of living index is made up, another on economic developments in February, a third on "Savings and Investment Pattern in 1947" and so forth.

The articles are models on brevity and clarity. The tables are comprehensible, comprehensive and imaginative; they cover every branch of economic affairs and go well beyond the obvious. For instance, the tables on exports not only show amounts going to U.S.A. and U.K. but add columns for Newfoundland, British Dominions, other Empire countries, countries receiving export credits, and Latin America. Again, the table on agricultural prices includes columns for the hog-barley price ratio, the beef-hog ratio and the beef-lamb ratio, all of which show the changing profitability of raising various sorts of livestock.

The material is up to date. For instance the export table brings us up to January, 1948. And, to make things still better, a weekly supplement is issued; the supplement for March 31 brings us export figures for February. This means that we now get fairly detailed figures for any month by the end of the next following month—a truly excellent service.

All this, and much more besides, is yours for only $3 a year. Just send your cheque and your congratulations to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.



APRIL 18, 1948

Politician

ON April 12 it will be three years since Franklin Roosevelt died. He towers, in the foreground of history, as the president who led the American people out of the desert of isolation; one of the greatest statesmen of our time, and of all time.

As he recedes into the past we shall see him standing, like Lincoln and Jefferson, high above the little men who, in his lifetime, were thought to be big. These men will be judged, not so much by what they actually were, but by whether they recognized and helped greatness when they met it.

Thus it is that "Jim Farley's Story—The Roosevelt Years" (McGraw-Hill Co. of Canada; $4.50) will forever damn, not Mr. Roosevelt as Mr. Farley intends, but Farley himself. In condemning Roosevelt for ingratitude and pettiness, he condemns himself.

Farley stands starkly and unashamedly for petty politics. As chairman of the Democratic Party he resisted Roosevelt's efforts to get party nominees for national and state elections who would support instead of oppose Roosevelt policies. He regrets that in 1932 (Roosevelt's first presidential campaign, which he managed) "Tammany was, unfortunately for itself and the Democratic cause in New York, guided by a kindly and honorable gentleman, who was far beyond his political depth." Elsewhere he moralizes: "Chronic liars and men who habitually break their word . . . seldom reach their goal." There should, apparently, be moderation in all things, even in lying for the Party.

Principal McGreer

THE tragic accidental death of the Rev. Dr. A. H McGreer, Principal of Bishop's University, whose body was recovered and interred last week, brought to an end a quarter-century of devoted service in an academic position which calls for qualities somewhat different from those demanded in the vaster degree-granting institutions. Bishop's, though it has three times as many students as when Dr. McGreer took charge of it and a much enlarged and strengthened staff, is still a small university, and the personal relation between its head, its staff and its students is still a most important element in the educational process which it carries on. So influential was the late Principal in that relation—so deep and earnest his affection for all the members of his university family—that his personality was by general admission the most important factor in the highly successful campaign for new endowment which was started just before his disappearance and is still going on. His capacity for friendship was unlimited, and he was not so burdened with administrative duties that he could not afford to exercise it. The result was an academic atmosphere more like that of a European college than is usual on this side of the water.

Couchiching Talks

THE new form of the Couchiching "Proceedings"—technically the annual report of the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs, which holds its meetings on the shores of that charming lake—is a great improvement upon its predecessors, chiefly because the editor has for the first time been given, or has taken, a wide freedom of editorial selection, the result being a far handier and more readable volume at 25 cents less than before. The editor was Mr. Eugene Forsey, well known to our readers, and the title of the report is "Canada in a New World" (Ryerson, $1).

The contributors included Dorothy Fosdick, Escott Reid, Kenneth Wilson, Harry M. Cassidy, M. J. Coldwell, Donald Fleming, Dr. Leopold Infeld, and two of the editors of this Journal, B. K. Sandwell and Wynne Plumptre. Mr. Forsey regrets, not unreasonably, that Mr. Sandwell's version of the ideological clash between Marxism and the Christianity of the West could not have been "accompanied by a competent Marxist reply." Owing to the fact that there is a Party Line in these matters from which no Communist ever deviates, no matter what provocation is offered, it is not difficult to imagine what the competent Marxist reply would have been, and its absence is therefore much less to be regretted than that of Mr. Forsey's own paper on Immigration, which certainly ought to be available to the public somewhere. Mr. Cassidy's judicial treatment of the Dominion-provincial impasse should be read by everybody who has been wondering when the Canadian Fort Sumter would be fired upon.

U.S. Tariff

LATE last month the Havana Conference ended successfully. We have agreed with almost all the other trading nations of the world on some long-run rules for international dealings and on a body to apply the rules. Some time must now go by until these projects can go before the various parliaments, legislatures, and congresses, for approval. Meanwhile we can turn our attention to more immediate trade problems, including further tariff reductions and adjustments not provided for in Geneva or Havana.

We must think, in particular, about the U.S. tariff. The best way of relieving our shortage of U.S. dollars is to sell more goods in the United States and one way to do this is to get the U.S. to take away some of the hurdles they have put up for our goods to jump over. We must press them hard and continuously; no obstacles, not even the walls of Jericho, came down merely from wishful thinking.

In a nutshell the present situation is this. Under the U.S. Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act the Administration is allowed to cut tariff rates down to half their level at the beginning of 1945; but it cannot go down below that, in particular it cannot move goods which have been subject to duty onto the free list; further, it can only make these moves by a process of bargaining for tariff reductions abroad and each bargain must be made with the "chief supplier" of the goods on which the U.S. Administration is cutting its tariff.

In its bargaining with us the U.S. Administration has pretty well scraped the bottom of the barrel; there are not very many goods, of which we are their chief supplier, that have not had their duties halved or very nearly halved since 1945. So, under the existing Act, we have not very much more to hope for.

What we need is for Congress to renew the Act, which expires this June, and to extend its scope. Two extensions are most necessary. First, the Administration should be able to bargain with us, not only about goods of which we have in the past been their chief supplier, but also about goods of which we might well be expected to become their chief supplier if tariff reductions took place. This would immediately allow us to discuss tariff reductions on many manufactured and partly-manufactured products that we have never been able to discuss with them before.

Second, the Administration should be able to move goods onto the free list. This would open up talks on all sorts of materials and manufactures which are already flowing into the U.S. in good volume at present prices, but which might well be choked off by present tariff rates if prices fell.

While on this subject we should like to clear up a misunderstanding. In a recent editorial and two articles SATURDAY NIGHT opposed a customs union between this country and the United States. A few of our readers have jumped to the conclusion that we also oppose any further tariff reductions. In this regard we repeat a paragraph from one of the articles:

"Under the sheep-skin of the 'customs union' is the very real wolf of complete union. This does not mean that there is no further room for tariff reductions; obviously there is. It is good to know that our government is pressing for such reductions although it is doubtful if Ottawa will make much headway at least until after the Presidential elections next November. We are not *not* arguing that *lower* tariffs hand this country over to Washington; only that a permanent abolition of tariffs does so."

An Error About Liberty

THE National Council for Civil Liberties in Great Britain has done such immensely valuable work that we regret to learn that it has just expressed "unqualified condemnation" of the British government's decision to remove Communists from responsible positions in the civil service. We believe this expression to be the result of a complete misconception of the nature of the "right" to such a position.

The civil service is a body of trained persons whose attitude towards their employment must be such that they can be relied upon to give loyal and faithful service no matter what party is in power. Whether they are Liberals or Socialists or Conservatives or what have you, they must be prepared to give the best that is in them to the task of carrying out the policies of the government whom the people have selected. The great majority of civil servants have very little party feeling, and among those who are attached to one or other of the democratic parties there are very, very few who cannot sink their predilections sufficiently to do a good job even when another party holds office. But the very nature of Communism is such that this cannot be true of any sincere Communist; he is bound by his party faith to work for the triumph of his party at all times and by all available means,—and when we say "all" we mean all without limitation.

THE REAL REACTIONARIES

TO PERSUADE your enemy with a club
In ages gone was a thing allowed;
Or to fix a sword to your chariot-hub
And drive full-speed through a massy crowd;
Or to crucify ten thousand Jews
In a day of a victory celebration;
Or to drown such persons who might refuse
To worship like the rest of the nation.

And if dissentient folk today
In a score of lands across the sea
Are robbed and beaten and dragged away
To a drawn-out death of savagery,
It seems to me that the ruling knaves
Who make the claim they are stopping faction
(With bombs and bullets, with clubs and staves)
Are the only supporters of Reaction.

J. E. M.

Italians' Beliefs and Votes May Turn World Scale

By CHARLES MAUREL

Relations between Russia and the Western Allied Powers were strained by fresh tensions last week. While the critical situation created by Russia's acts in the Berlin zones of Allied occupation attracted the eyes of an anxious world to that trouble spot, angry charges by Italian Communists that Fascist groups were planning a coup at election time, on the pretext of forestalling a Communist overthrow, had an alarmingly sinister echo. Before the Communists went into action in Czechoslovakia, it could be recalled, they had given a similar excuse—that their intentions were to head off a thrust by the government forces.

The outcome of Italy's elections on April 18 will undoubtedly carry import for the whole world. On election eve, this Canadian writer, who recently returned from a year spent in Europe, much of it in Rome, gives a background story of the people whose hopes, votes and acts might profoundly influence all of us.

THE Roman lady sighed: "The city was much more attractive when you were here in 1938. The streets were clean then. The transportation system was adequate. Water and electricity were not in short supply. There were no sidewalk vendors, no itinerant money changers pursuing tourists, no black market cigarette peddlers. And no beggars!"

Certainly Mussolini did not tolerate disorder and was death on begging, considering it a blot on his and Italy's prestige. Certainly he made the tourist welcome.

An Italian from Trieste said detachedly: "Things are just as they were before 1922. Squalor. Dirt. Chaos. General lawlessness. Profiteering and wealth for the few; famine for the millions. You have seen the election posters plastered all over Rome? Thirteen parties in the ring."

Tonio, a tonsorial artist, exclaimed: "Ah, but life was good in 1938! Money went much farther, too; you could buy a good pair of shoes then for a hundred and thirty lire—and I mean *good*. Now you pay eight thousand lire up."

The Roman lady, the man from Trieste, and Tonio, voiced indirectly the regret of millions of Italians who look back to Mussolini's regime as to a kind of Paradise Lost. Not that they are Fascists in theory. Far from it: confirmed Fascists are and were few in number. But it is remembered that in Mussolini's time there were discipline and order, and work and livelihood for all. The cost of living was low and permitted small luxuries. State organizations provided benefits for the working classes. Mussolini enlarged and beautified Rome — witness its Via del Mare, which leads to the sea, stately Via dell'Impero, broad Via della Conciliazione, to whose widening the Duce razed three streets, making a grand approach to St. Peter's. He gave impetus to archaeology and its daily proof of Italy's past grandeur. Best of all, Italy's prestige and currency were recognized abroad.

Forgotten is the severity of the regime and Mussolini's iron hand. The general feeling seems to be that his internal policy was as right as his program for restoring Rome to its former dignity and beauty; but that he went astray in external affairs and brought disaster upon himself and his country by joining Hitler and Japan. Here one is reminded of Churchill's contention in one of his pre-war speeches that the Allies had practically thrown Italy to the Axis. For Italy is the natural ally of the Occidental nations: Great Britain, France, the United States, Canada.

It may or may not be significant that the man who goes around boasting he killed Mussolini is a Communist leader.

Tug of War

In these pre-election days Italians are being pulled this way and that by the political forces of the U.S. and Russia, plus the terrific moral influence of the Vatican. Premier Alcide de Gasperi's government is fighting for its life and working some very practical politics: regulations permitting whiter bread and an election lottery scheme (only those who vote can collect) to get out an anti-Communist electorate. Communists are mud-slinging the "warmongering" U.S., promising Italians the division of land among peasants, lower taxes, more jobs, bigger pensions and other vote-catching plums.

The present situation in Italy is of course exploited to the limit by Palmiro Togliatti and his Communist party. Against unemployment and the rising cost of living Togliatti calls for more and more violence, more and more strikes—which sometimes raise salaries but always raise the cost of living. He swears that if his party comes to power it will better conditions for the laboring class. No one rises to point out that even under present conditions the Italian worker is better off than his counterpart in Russia, nor that of all men the sensitive, artistic, individualist Italian would be most unhappy under a system denying him freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly, freedom of thought; that under a Soviet government he could not strike, could not be tried by a jury, could not travel, could not be friendly with a foreigner, could not ring a church bell, etc.

The hardest thing for him to bear would probably be the lack of freedom to foregather.

On Princess Elizabeth's wedding day, the very handsome and diffident chauffeur who had driven us out to visit Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli, plucked a rose while awaiting our pleasure and delicately inhaled its perfume. It is hard to visualize him in a mechanized state.

Togliatti lashes out fiercely at the Vatican, which he apparently aims to destroy, unmindful of the definite currency value of the Vatican, along with the numerous churches and religious institutions which attract the faithful from all over the earth. For them the City of the Seven Hills is the city of prayer, of meditation, of relics, and it acts as a magnet to the souls of the entire Catholic world, 300,000,000 strong. To them its soil is ever sacred.

There is much for them to see. First of all, St. Peter's—sung by Byron in Childe Harold in terms of "majesty, power, glory, strength and beauty"; the Vatican Museum and Library, at least one of the 45 catacombs, the many churches, notably 5th century San Pietro in Vincoli to see the chains with which St. Peter was bound in 65 A.D., and Michael Angelo's "Moses." The climax is of course a Papal audience.

Not only the faithful come to the Vatican. It was most interesting to watch a glamorous Hollywood group gazing awestruck at Pope Pius XII. A few months ago there were more embassies to the Holy See than there were to the Italian State.

Garibaldi Propaganda

To the Pope's Easter appeal — "There can be no room for pusillanimity or for the irresoluteness of those who believe they can serve two masters"—the Communists countered by reminding Italians of the great democratic leader Garibaldi who had once led them against papal troops.

Togliatti lashes out at the de Gasperi government, harassing it at every turn. Nevertheless, it has accomplished much since it took office. It would doubtless work marvels, despite the shortage of raw materials and foreign exchange, if left unmolested to pursue its remarkable program of reconstruction. For the Italian worker is diligent and resourceful. Said an English resident of Rome: "Italians can 'make do' wonderfully. In the time it takes one of our English mechanics to examine the car, scratch his head and say: 'You might call for it next week,' the Italian mechanic will have the car repaired (with scraps) and purring beautifully."

Italians have not lost their gift of creation, as was made manifest in the Italian Fair at Geneva last June, or at the Milan Fair last July, where were displayed furniture of ultra-modern beauty, glassware, silks and textiles, jewellery, wines, candies, leatherwork, and of course paintings and sculpture.

But stores are still choked with pre-war merchandise, out of reach of the mass of Italians, it is said, and waiting for purchasers endowed with dollar currency. Countless Americans visited Rome last fall, either as good-will messengers or to make surveys relative to the Marshall Plan, some of them outspoken. Thus after a tour with approximately 140 Legionnaires through Britain, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany and Italy, Paul M. Griffith, National Commander of the American Legion, criticized the European working day. He said, in effect: "It is going to be difficult to ask American miners to work a 48-hour week, and farmers 52 hours, and then take a big part of their incomes in taxes to pay for shipments to Europe where so many work as little as 35 or 40 hours a week. We found places where people left for lunch at noon and came back at 3.30 p.m. We just cannot have that difference in effort! We are willing to help but Europeans have got to help themselves too."

This declaration started quite a discussion. It was pointed out to Mr. Griffith that the European working day ends at 7.30 or 8 or 9; that to make ends meet a man may work at 2 or 3 different jobs, one of them during his "long lunch hour."

Other Americans were more enthusiastic. For instance, Sterling

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Red Cross Nurse Keeps Vigil on Lonely Island

WINS DOW AWARD

THERESA ARSENEAU
OF MISCOU ISLAND, N.B.

Ill herself, tends expectant mother until plane with doctor arrives

On barren, storm-swept Miscou Island, 20 miles off New Brunswick's northeast tip, Theresa Arseneau waited at the bedside of Mrs. Omer Ward, an expectant mother. All was not going well with the patient. Dangerous symptoms had developed . . . and the 21-year-old Red Cross nurse feared for Mrs. Ward's life. But she stayed at her post all day . . . all that night . . . doing what she could to help the suffering woman.

The gallant nurse, running a high temperature and seriously ill herself, realized that her patient's life was in real danger. Frantically she phoned the hospital in Bathurst and pleaded for help. Then she returned to Mrs. Ward's bedside and waited.

PHONES MAINLAND

By morning Theresa realized that a doctor must be summoned if Mrs. Ward and her baby were to live. She phoned the hospital in Bathurst for help . . . and then returned to wait at the bedside. The gallant nurse was seriously ill herself by this time . . . running a temperature of 103.

An hour later a plane landed a doctor on the bleak little island. Rushing to the Ward home he found the feverish and almost completely exhausted nurse still beside her patient. He delivered the baby safely and then attended to the nurse.

A plane, carrying a doctor and medical supplies, was rushed to the desolate little island. The doctor delivered the baby safely and then treated the exhausted nurse.

Theresa Arseneau, who with one other nurse staffs the Red Cross Outpost Station on Miscou Island, has earned the praise of every Canadian for her courageous devotion to duty. We are proud to pay her tribute through the presentation of The Dow Award.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation for outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. Winners are selected by the Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian newspapers.

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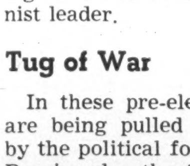

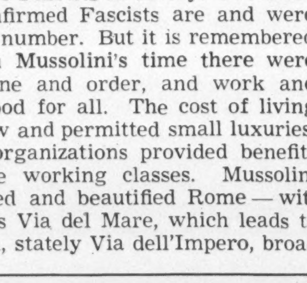

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SEND FOR LITERATURE

Holloway and various members of the film group spending three months in Rome to make a film from the opera "La Bohème," to be entitled "The Eternal Melody," with Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth in the leading rôles, and Mark Platt as the dancing star. Another Hollywood company, Orson Welles', was in Rome to make the picture "Cagliostro," Boris Karloff directing. Set against lovely Villa d'Este and its 300 fountains, this should be eyetaking — unless of course Orson Welles makes it as dark and hard to follow as "The Magnificent Ambersons" and "Citizen Kane."

The Italian man in the street eyes Americans astutely; the higher-ups are more respectful. "Wonderful!" a business man exclaimed, when asked what the effect of the Anglo-American occupation had been. Yet one searches in vain for a purely American or Anglo-American department store, restaurant, theatre or night club.

Always a Capital

It is a pity P. M. Griffith and his 140 Legionnaires did not tarry a while to admire the incomparable panorama of Rome, to mix with the people and breathe her atmosphere. Continually dwelt in for 30 centuries through earthquake, fire and flood, siege and occupation, this City of Destiny has always been a capital and is more than any other spot the capital of the world. For 20 centuries she has played an important part on the stage of occidental life, a leading part in the history of human culture. Rome is the one point on the surface of the earth which pictures the cycles of experience that the race has known. Here, indeed, amidst the marvels of pagan and Christian Rome, the tourist feels a citizen of the world—the remoteness and yet the nearness of antiquity, the continuity of history, the divine strain in the affairs of men.

At twilight the city's long past hovers and crowds about. Along the Tiber at this witching hour it is easy to evoke the Roman Empire when it spanned the universe, its capital a city of mad wealth, of patricians, vestals, priests, slaves, gladiators. Rome becomes again a pile of sumptuous palaces and opulent pillared temples, a magnificent sight from every direction with its monumental arches and columns commemorating triumphs in far lands; innumerable fountains, 1,100 temples, 28 libraries, 10 basilicas, 11 fora, 4,000 statues of gleaming marble, 8 bridges over the 400 feet of the Tiber (then a mighty river, now a rivulet, a trickle), 30 gates, 12 aqueducts, mausoleums, theatres, amphitheatres, circuses, stadiums, odiums, 11 great and 800 minor baths, museums rich with the arts and letters of every civilization. All this surrounded by an immense chain of parks. Beyond the parks, a dozen great highways leading to 1,200 sister cities through *campagnas* dotted with palatial villas in luxurious gardens, and alive with flocks and herds.

The greatness of Rome's past makes for interest or fascination. Perhaps for a secure future. What of the present?

Roman Revival

The above-noted Roman lady notwithstanding, the city has improved much since D-Day, considering that the Germans wrecked all they could before departing and that the population is twice what it was before the war—hence the strain on water, electricity and other facilities. Approximately a year ago there was no regular water supply, little electricity, and no transportation system save crowded jeeps or trucks that rushed passengers about.

Romans are not afraid of speed or noise. Rome is alive. There are vivacious clusters of people everywhere. Today's Romans may not be full-blooded descendants of the Romans of old but they manifest the same delight in the spectacle, the same lust for life. External Affairs' Count Sforza rightly said, when in England recently for talks with Bevin: "The difference between France and Italy is that we are not dejected."

Romans suddenly break into song: a one-legged lad with a most glorious voice; a girl walking arm in arm with her lover; delivery boys whizzing by on bicycles; a woman in a restaurant.

It has color and picturesqueness, this motley city under azure skies. It charms. Truly it casts a mystic spell. It offers vistas and surprises. Unexpectedly you see a roof topped with statues or other ornamentation, you come upon a *piazza*, a square, a park or an arch, public or private; you glimpse a private garden through open medallions in latticed or vine-covered walls, or houses enclosed within a court—limited by the law; an architectural street opening, a column, an obelisk, a shrine of the Madonna, all flowers and lights. Quaint donkey carts wend their way through the city, carrying by easy stages wine from the Alban vineyards. Street names are lilting, delightful. Borghese Garden is a joy forever. Nearby, passing Canadians are welcomed at our Legation, opened last September by brilliant and dynamic Ambassador Jean Désy.

The True Atmosphere

Though teeming—here vocal, there noisy — Rome can yield peace that passeth understanding, for there is calm and repose in its atmosphere.

Of course Rome has its fashion spots, frequented by elegant long-skirted women and hand-kissing men; the Doney Tea Room, Rosati's, the Ulpa, San Carlo and other restaurants, certain hotels. Hotels do a thriving business. There are swank stores for exclusive shopping, on Via Condotti and Via Veneto. No finer horseflesh, no smarter horsemen and horsewomen could be found in Europe than at last winter's meet in Rome's *Galoppatoio*. Rich Italians live in Hollywood luxury; perhaps it would be more accurate to say in Roman Empire Style.

But as Tonio said: "What if there *are* 50,000 rich, out of a population of two and a half millions".

These millions of Italy's poor will have their say in the coming elections.

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OTTAWA LETTER

When Rail Rates Make Sense Here, They Make Absurdities There

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE burden of transportation costs in Canada has been of vital importance ever since Confederation. The fact that the Board of Transport Commissioners spent over a year considering the request for an increase in railway freight rates, that 150 days of actual hearings were held, that seven provinces and hundreds of spokesmen for business, industry and individual concerns were witnesses before the examination was over, testifies to its continuing significance in the whole industrial life of Canada. A substantial increase in railway freight rates affects railway managers, shareholders, and railway workers on the one hand, practically all producers, all economic areas, all consumers, on the other. The responsibility which fell upon Chief Commissioner J. A. Cross and his colleagues to arbitrate fairly and reasonably in a complex welter of conflicting claims and interests was obviously a very heavy one; and I should think that most intelligent and fair-minded readers of the judgment would reach the conclusion that the Board had discharged its responsibility admirably.

The complexity of railway rate-making is notorious; to the cynical it appears unprincipled to boot, the only criterion seeming to be that of charging "what the traffic will bear." That there are many anomalies and seeming inconsistencies in the railway-rate structures of North America no one will deny. But anyone who will take the trouble to look beneath the surface will find that there are several logical principles applied to rate-making, and that even the apparent lack of sense arises from logical application of a series of reasonable propositions to separate and individual problems and areas. The catch is that though each principle makes sense when applied to one aspect or area of rate-making, when you add them all up into a comprehensive system of rates they throw up such absurdities as that you may be able to ship goods from Toronto to Honolulu via Vancouver cheaper than sending them from Toronto to Regina.

Despite the seeming complexity of the formidable mass of controversial data presented to the Board of Transport Commissioners, the basic question which the Board had to answer was of the simplest possible kind, capable of being stated in a sentence or two. The logic by which the Board reached its decision to grant an increase of 21 per cent in freight rates is presented lucidly enough in the Judgment.

The railways advanced the proposition that with their revenues rigidly controlled by authorized rates, they could not continue to operate in the face of mounting costs.

As a measure of relief they asked for permission to raise freight rates 30 per cent on a portion of their traffic (on about 54 per cent of it, if my calculation is right). Subsequently, as such an increase in freight rates would bring some express rates below freight rates, and so tend to divert considerable traffic from freight channels to the cheaper express channels, they asked for an increase in express rates also.

The railways had little difficulty making out a case for relief in some form. Their income figures, buttressed by data as to rising costs, satisfied the Board that it was growing increasingly impossible to achieve a balanced budget without more income from some source.

The other question which the Board had to answer, once it was satisfied as to the need, was the manner and degree of relief.

The railways had been able to show, for example, that the increased cost of wages and materials in 1946, over the 1939 levels, added in the year 1946 an additional $155 million to railway expenditure. That increases in operating revenue of over $300 million between 1940 and 1947 did not produce *any* increase in net revenue, but rather left the railways with $9 million less in 1947 than in 1940. That this trend was growing worse rather than improving was indicated by the fact that 1947 operating revenues were $46.6 millions, or 7.21 per cent higher than 1946, whereas net revenues had meanwhile declined by $9.7 millions, or 12 per cent.

Reasonable Guess

The projection of this trend into 1948 gave the Board a reasonable guess as to what might be the deficit of revenue this year below a reasonable level of earnings resulting in authorization of an increase in freight rates of 21 per cent.

The Board had, of course, to satisfy themselves and the public, if possible, that the series of objections and counter-attacks levied against the railways' case could be parried or answered. There was, for example, the contention that the railways had other income, that in fact their other enterprises were proving quite profitable, and that rather than appeal for higher freight rates they should subsidize or make up any deficits on the operation of their railways by transferring profits from subsidiary enterprises or investments.

The Board did not accept this thesis. If it was valid, it ought to work both ways. If profits from subsidiary investments could be used to keep down freight rates, then by similar logic, losses in such enterprises in other years might form the argument for retaining freight rates higher than the financial balance sheets of the railways required. As the latter proposition was quite unacceptable, so was the converse.

Equally firmly the Board rejected the submission of the Canadian Pacific Railway that it should be entitled to deduct as operating expenses the income tax it paid on "Other Income," in arriving at its estimates of deficiency in financial requirements for 1947 and 1948.

Nice Point

One of the very nice points the Board had to make a ruling on was whether, in calculating the extent of relief to be allowed, the objective should be to let the railways earn just enough to stay out of the red, or whether they were entitled to some surplus, to "come and go on," to provide for contingencies and make provision so that bad years could be equalized somewhat with good years. They decided this one in the affirmative, bolstering up their ruling with a number of precedents.

Another delicate matter was to decide whether the Canadian Pacific Railway, as a private company, should be taken as the sole criterion in setting new rates, quite disregarding the financial need of the publicly-owned Canadian National. The balance sheet of one might suggest one figure of rate increase, the balance sheet of the other quite a different one. The Board rejected the contention that the C.N. should be completely disregarded, but since there was to be one rate, it decided to base it on the C.P.R. position.

The Board had to face up to strong submissions that there should be no increases in the Maritime freight rates, that the burden of subsidizing losses in passenger traffic should not have to be carried by higher freight rates, that the increase should not be a flat rate but should be delicately adjusted, to areas and industries, that the "Mountain Differential" should be taken into account, that freight rates should bear a direct relationship to the fluctuating price level of commodities. It had to look at charges of gross discrimination and discuss import and export rates in relation to domestic traffic. It decisively rejected the role of arbiter of industrial or political policy.

But the nub of the judgment was, of course, the decision to allow a flat increase of 21 per cent. This figure had a mathematical basis. It was worked out on the calculation that the C.P.R. traffic in 1947 on which the new rates would apply was about $137 millions, and that the actual deficiency in revenue in 1947 was about $30.3 million, which is about 21 per cent. Assuming that volume of traffic and costs of operation in 1948 were about the same as in 1947, the C.P.R. should then have an even balance sheet at the end of 1948, plus a small surplus; the C.N.R., the Board thought, might fall short of full requirements.

• •

LESSON IN LIVING

CATAPULTING out, Junior went
After lunch, to his friend and their toys;
But his friend was a scornful stranger now,
Circling the orbit of bigger boys.

Later, no doubt, his friend will come
Frolicking back to make amends;
But two is such a tender age
To learn that there are fickle friends!

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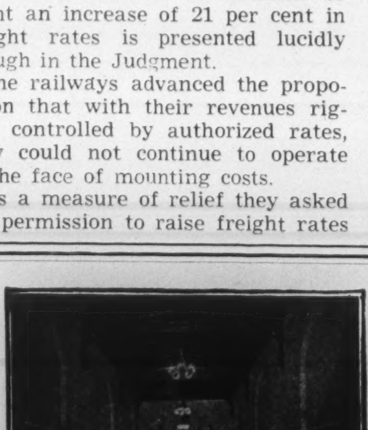

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Industrial Trend Gains Momentum in China

By MURRAY OULTON

A British trade mission which has just returned from China reports that the Chinese are becoming more industrialized. At the present time China is still an agricultural country. If the present internal quarrels could be settled progress would be rapid for the country's potential wealth is as great as ever. Even oil, once her only lack, has been discovered.

The Japanese war spread industrialization; before it had been mainly confined to the coastal provinces.

London.

A YEAR and a half ago a trade mission left this country for China. Its report has just been published, and the most significant sentence in it runs: "In our view it is certain that, in course of time and at an increasing pace, China will tend to become industrialized."

At the present time China is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country, and the growing of food and raising of cattle will always play a great role in its economy, if only to feed its hundreds of millions of people. At one time it was suggested that, apart from agriculture, China had few other resources. Now it is known that the country's mineral wealth is very great, and during the recent fighting the demands of war led to the intensification of prospecting and the discovery of hitherto unsuspected deposits of minerals.

The war with the Japanese was beneficial to Chinese industry in another way, in that it led to its more widespread dispersal, whereas hitherto it had been mainly confined to the coastal provinces. In this redistribution the Chinese exhibited all their traditional patience and courage.

For example, 25,000 tons of machinery were carried by coolies for hundreds of miles, and other feats of transportation included the moving of 64 machine-shops, 18 electrical plants, 22 chemical plants, five glass factories, seven cotton mills, and a dozen printing presses. The moving of a single cotton mill from the north of Hankow to the interior involved carrying 8,000 tons of equipment, much of the route being over rough country. Seventy machine workers hauled 200 tons of machinery in hand carts over the hills of Chekiang. They struggled on for months, were bombed time and time again, but eventually reached safety.

Opportunity to Improvise

By the end of 1940—by which time the Japanese had occupied most of the highly industrialized coastal areas—more than 1,300 factories and mining units had been dispersed over the interior. The war-time capital, Chungking, alone had 150 new factories. The tasks involved gave an unprecedented opportunity to the Chinese to exhibit their proverbial genius for improvisation, and if only the present internal quarrels could be setted progress would be rapid.

As it is, where conditions permit, the Chinese are producing, among other things, petrol engines, steam turbines, oil burners, scientific instruments, rubber, cement, medicine and drugs. During the past 10 years, too, considerable progress has been made in the development of the wealth of the interior provinces in tea, silk, wool, tungsten and other metals, but at the present time the increasingly worse conditions of economic and political disorganization are having grave reactionary effects.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that the country's potential wealth is as great as ever. As mentioned earlier, at the present time China is predominantly agricultural and pastoral.

Rice is the staple food of middle and upper classes, and is mainly grown in the south. The poor fall back on millet and maize, cultivated over the northern half, and in recent years wheat, because of its cheapness has come increasingly into favor. Soya beans, with their multitudinous uses, from food to paint, from milk to lino, are now being grown over huge areas. Considerable quantities of cotton are grown, together with jute, hemp, and flax.

The cultivation of the silkworm goes back for thousands of years, and cottons, woollens, and silks are manufactured on a big scale. Even this brief synopsis goes to prove that China is very rich in vegetable products for her own needs and those of many other peoples. Coal, iron ore, tin, antimony, wolfram, bismuth and molybdenum are among the mineral products present in abundance. The country's iron ore deposits are calculated to be sufficient for from six to seven centuries.

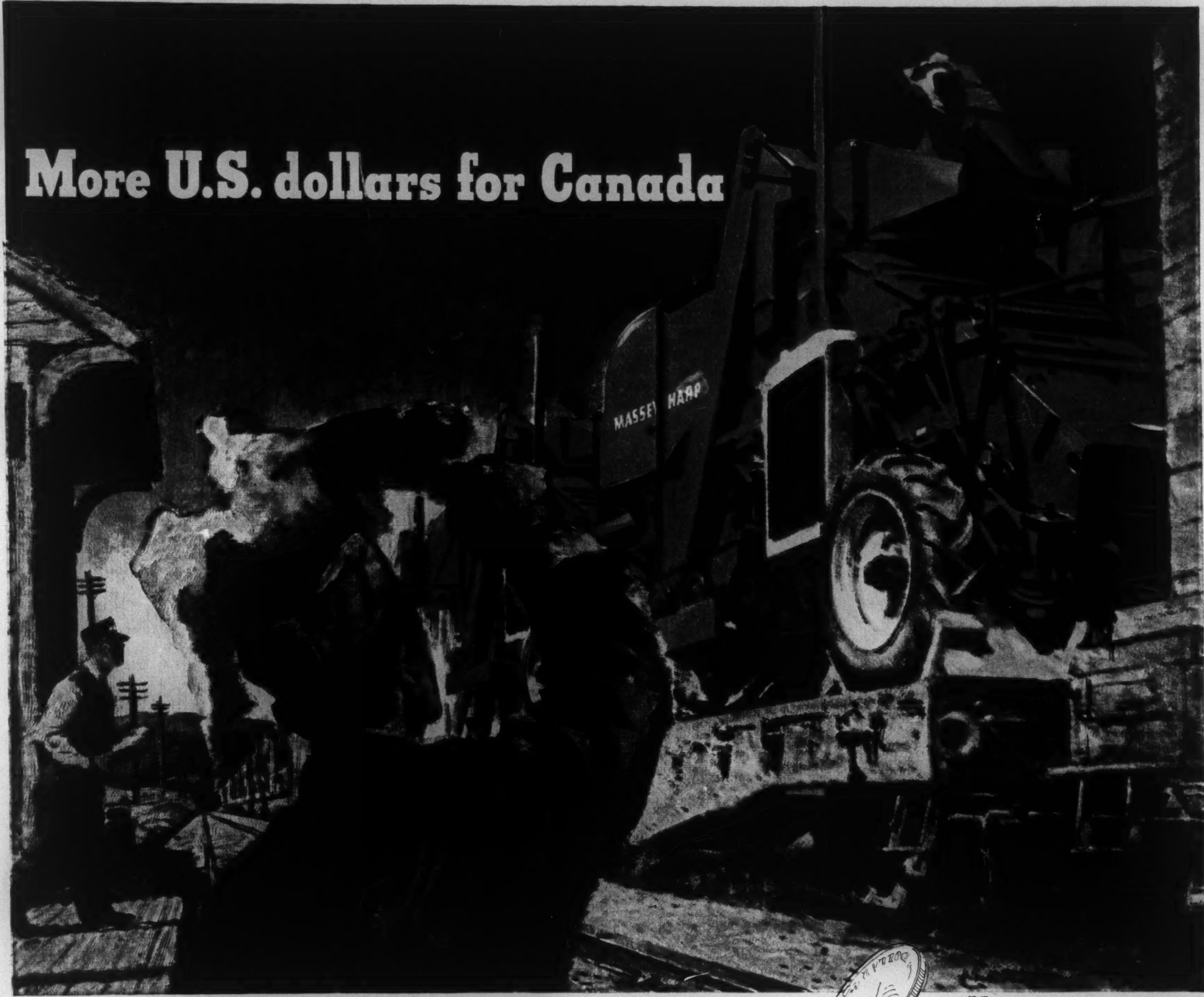
At one time it was thought that China lacked the one essential, oil, but now this has been discovered and produced in the province of Kansu, and in Manchuria. It seems probable that further prospecting will reveal oil in other areas.

BUSH MAP

IT IS as easy to walk here
As it is to follow
A city street.
Keep the sound of the river clear
On your right to the hollow
Where twinflowers, neat
As your garden bed, run over
Old cedar logs and bent
Vine maples brush
The bleeding-heart and the clover.
Turn as the river went
Last spring, through lush
And blue-eyed grasses—quite dry now—
Then bear hard to your left
For half a mile
To the woods, where a hemlock bough
Lying within a cleft
Of rock by a pile
Of stones marks the trail's beginning.

Now you can't miss the way;
It is clearly
Marked to the sudden thinning
Of spruce and fir where gay
Hyssop nearly
Crowds in on my little garden.
Come on up tomorrow.
I hope you see
My hermit thrush; he's a—pardon?
You may want to borrow
A *map* from me?
But it's as easy to walk here
As it is to follow . . .

GILEAN DOUGLAS



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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Miss A. and the Life of Crime

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"YOU look all worn out," Miss A. said. "What have you been doing?"

"Butter hunting," I said and sat down heavily. "Someone told me about an Italian fruit grocer in the east end who was selling a quarter of a pound of butter with every five dollars' worth of oranges and bananas so I rushed right over."

"And I suppose when you got there the butter was all gone," Miss A. said sympathetically.

"I don't know," I said, "the oranges and bananas were."

"I'll go and put on the kettle," Miss A. said.

She came back in a moment and picked up the Red Cross sock she had been knitting. "I've been thinking about the Children of Israel," she said.

"Not the Palestine situation," I said fretfully.

"The Children of Israel under the Egyptian bondage," Miss A. said. "As you probably remember they were greatly inconvenienced at one period by a straw shortage, no doubt deliberately created by the larger industrialists who were holding back supplies for a rise in price in the local brick contract."

"I know," I said, "the economic-political viewpoint on history . . . . Moses is the first union organizer who was responsible for the Children of Israel walking out on the boss."

"There are undeniable parallels," Miss A. said. "The reactionary management, the labor protest, the constant negotiations with Pharaoh, followed by the inevitable breakdown, and the eventual walkout. The question was what precipitated the walkout in the end."

"Moses," I said.

Miss A. shook her head, "Moses was simply the labor negotiator. My analysis is that someone discovered a good practical substitute for straw to act as a binder in making bricks—possibly dried halfa grass which is said to grow abundantly in Egypt. It cost only half as much as straw, it was practically indistinguishable from the higher priced product, and there was a large and increasing demand for it. So naturally the big straw interests went to the government and insisted that it be made illegal for the substitute to be manufactured, used or distributed, pointing out that the use of the substitute would ruin the entire brick and straw industry of Egypt."

"I see your point," I said after a moment. "I guess what we need is a Moses to perform a few miracles in front of the Liberal government."

Miss A. nodded. "Or a good substitute for Moses," she said.

"It would be wonderful, wouldn't it," I said, "having Moses blight the Legislative Chamber with frogs unless they promised to lift the ban on oleomargarine."

"The Lord would probably harden their hearts," Miss A. said cynically and went off to make tea.

SHE returned a few minutes later with tea and bran muffins.

"Naturally any large-scale social movement like Exodus doesn't take place over-night," she said. "As you know, people will put up with shortages indefinitely so long as they don't feel there is any discrimination in favor of a privileged group. Then a single gross injustice or maybe just one ill-timed remark will start the whole movement. Sometimes the movement is centrifugal, resulting in mass-emigration, as in the case of the Children of Israel. Sometimes it's centripetal, leading to the overthrow of government." She buttered a bran muffin. "As every school-boy knows, it was Marie Antoinette's unfortunate remark about 'Let them eat cake' that started the French Revolution."

"I think that's going too far," I said. "Marie Antoinette's remark was just one of those regrettable things that are caught and preserved in any general movement, just as a housefly is sometimes caught and preserved when you roll up a blind. You could hardly claim that a housefly put up the blind, could you?"

As usual Miss A. paid no attention. "No doubt Marie Antoinette's suggestion sounded extremely heartless at the time," she said, "but compared to the present attitude of the Liberal government it now seems to represent a spirit of the warmest humanitarianism."

"That's just silly," I said indignantly. "Marie Antoinette knew perfectly well that the average French worker couldn't afford cake."

"Exactly," Miss A. said, "and the Liberal government knows perfectly well that the average Canadian worker can't afford butter. The difference is that nobody in pre-revolutionary France ever suggested that it be made illegal to manufacture, use or distribute the cheaper substitute. Anybody who could get hold of a loaf of bread was free to eat it without having a gendarme breaking down his front door."

She set the teacup back on its saucer. "Mark my words," she said solemnly, "unless the Liberal government does something about the margarine ban it's going to wake up one of these days and discover one of two things: either that there has been a general exodus and that the entire Canadian population has walked out to the United States, or else that the public has simply turned on the government and sunk it without a trace."

I nodded. "Except for an oleo slick on the surface," I said.

"THE whole situation is outrageous," Miss A. continued, her eyes bright with indignation. "What would you think, for instance, if a pressure group put through a ban on lightning fasteners, on the ground that they were ruining the hook-and-eye and dome-fastener markets?"

I considered. "When I think of all the zippers that have snagged and come apart and turned round and bitten me, I wouldn't mind a bit," I said.

Miss A. looked contemptuous. "And I suppose you are willing to submit to the oleomargarine ban," she said.

"As long as it's legal, I guess I'll have to," I said.

Miss A. was silent a moment, watching me grimly. Then she said, "Are you enjoying your tea?"

"Very much, thank you," I said.

"And you don't detect any unusual flavor?" she continued.

"Why, no," I said, "everything's delicious."

"And you feel," Miss A. went on, "that it has a definite nourishing effect?"

"So far," I said, "though it's a little too soon to say." I helped myself to another bran muffin, then paused suddenly, conscious of the disquieting glitter behind Miss A.'s glasses. "What did you put in those bran muffins?" I demanded.

Miss A. picked up her knitting. "Oleomargarine," she said blandly.

"My God!" I said and laid down my muffin with a shaking hand. "That makes us both criminals."

Miss A. continued to knit. "It was perfectly simple," she said. "I just slipped over to Buffalo and brought back a pound of margarine. In my knitting bag, wrapped in a Red Cross sock. Aren't you finishing your muffin?"

"No thank you," I said indignantly. I got up. "You won't get away with it again," I said. "You'll probably be arrested and put in the Mercer Reformatory."

"The subject who is truly loyal will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures," Miss A. said. "I'd be proud to go to the Mercer Reformatory."

Mariette Gauthier, young Montreal pianist in Toronto debut last season, plays at Eaton Aud., April 19.

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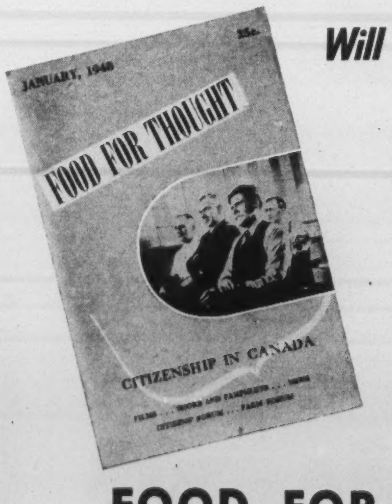

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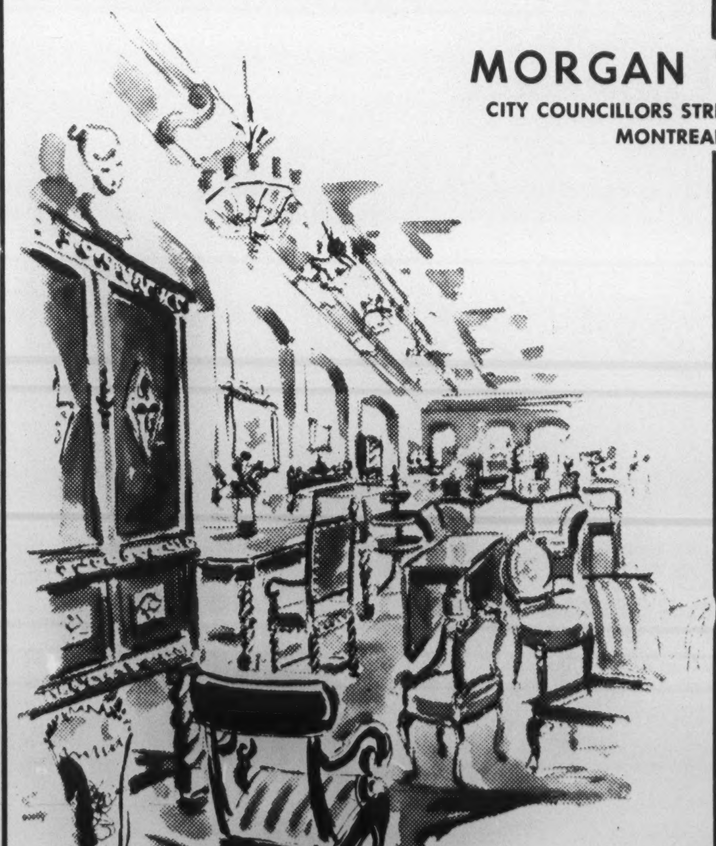

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Push Button War or Slug Match? U.S. to Be Prepared for Both

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

NIGHT club comedian "Lord" Richard Buckley has a bit of stage business in his amazing repertoire which atomic-minded audiences find excruciatingly funny. It goes like this:

"Who knows, my friends, when you too may wake up as a streak of paled grey, on a chicken fence in Arlington —with your Uncle, in neon, by your side?"

Buckley has been doing this one routine almost since Hiroshima and it is "sure-fire" material. Most everyone, nowadays, appears to have given some thought to the idea of "waking up" as a "streak of paled grey." That, in itself, according to Buckley audience responses, is comical enough, but the "topper" is to visualize Uncle alongside of you.

This audience reaction isn't entirely the product of Buckley's great gifts as a performer. The irrepressible mimic, who can do serious drama with the delicacy of feeling of a Barrymore as well as he can roar out a "takeoff" on Fats Waller singing "Easter Parade," has put his laughmaking finger on an exceedingly tender spot of the human consciousness.

This unusual concern about the atom bomb is another reason why the proposal for a 10-year moratorium on atomic production, made to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission by a group of American nuclear scientists, deserves thoughtful consideration.

From a standpoint of practical application, few Americans would be inclined to trust Russia in such an agreement, despite the fact that it was proposed by the Association of Scientists for Atomic Education as a compromise between the Russian and United States views on control of atomic energy.

Although the latest "crisis" over the blockade of Berlin imposed by Russia against the Western Powers, appears at this writing to have eased, the Soviet strategy of constant expansion has the Democratic world anxiously watching I-Day, April 18, when Italian voters go to the polls. The succession of "incidents," Czechoslovakia, Berlin, the Italian elections, and others that went before, appear to have at last fully awakened the American public and Congress to the need of maintaining adequate fighting strength.

The European Recovery Program has become law with the signing by President Truman of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948. He hailed the Marshall Plan, as "a measure for reconstruction, stability and peace," which is "America's answer to the challenge facing the free world today." There is general support for the plan, although Americans are less united on whether there should be military training and a draft law to provide trained manpower to back up the self-help foreign program with military power. The Marshall Plan has been described by sources usually critical of Administration projects, as an investment, quite unlike the "handouts" of U.N.R.R.A.

Industrial Mobilization Now

The desire for preparedness is spurring the Administration to speed up industrial mobilization. The Republican-controlled Senate War Investigating Committee, once headed by President Truman, has a report coming out demanding mobilization of industry now, without waiting for a war to break out. The fact is that the National Security Resources Board has just started its job of mobilization planning and isn't yet fully staffed. There are demands that the Board recommend legislation which can be voted on a standby basis, with some of it to go into effect by order of the President, and the other on congressional authorization. In this election year, however, it seems doubtful that Congress will vote in authorities for priorities, rationing, price and wage ceilings, even though these are to be passed on an "if and when needed" basis.

The Senate Armed Services Committee has promised fast action on a bill for drafting 19 to 25-year-olds. Chairman Chan Gurney, Republican of South Dakota, wound up hearings last week, and started work on drafting a combination draft-universal training bill. The measure may be ready in a fortnight, but in view of opposition to U.M.T., may be split up, with the draft proposal being submitted alone.

An appeal for sound, over-all preparedness was made by Dr. Vannevar Bush, chairman of the Research and Development Board, of the National Military Establishment, before that committee.

"There is a great deal of misconception, I fear, in the minds of the public," he said. "There is talk of a push-button war, and only too much of an inclination to regard such a war as one in which we alone would be pushing the buttons. There is sometimes even a tendency to believe that advances of science and their applications to warfare have decreased the need for men. It is highly important that these fallacies should not be allowed to interfere with realistic thinking on the subject in these days of tension.

Much Like the Last One

"If we were to enter a war tomorrow," Dr. Bush says, "it would be a tough slugging match, much the same sort of tough slugging match from which we recently emerged."

Dr. Bush agrees there would be improvements in various fighting weapons, yet it would be war in which men and armies as well as implements for fighting would be needed. The core of ability to win, he says, would be trained men. Furthermore, every time there is a new weapon developed, that calls for newer and more specialized training.

Should there be no war for many years, it will be necessary to keep the fighting arm in constant touch with new technological developments.

Heavy opposition has developed toward universal military training. Twenty-five college professors headed by Historian Elmer Barnes opposed the training measure because they contended that history shows that "compulsory training has not prevented war." Their argument may be sound, but they cannot dispute the fact that adequate fighting strength usually makes it possible for a nation to win a war.

If there is to be another World War, it would obviously be preferable to be on the winning side. For example, Professor Human Levy of the University of London was quoted from Czechoslovakia, as reporting that he is sure Russia has the atom bomb and that, should there be another war, atomic bombs would fall in Washington as well as in Moscow. It is not explained who Professor Levy is and why he should be making comments of this sort from Soviet-controlled territory.

His statement is mentioned as another underscoring of the fact that the time can come when it will rain atom bombs — although apparently everyone in the world hopes that this deadly precipitation will never fall.

This writer's summer home is some 58 miles from Washington in the Piedmont section of Maryland. It is not far from Gettysburg and Antietem. The "Shangra-La" where the late President Roosevelt entertained Winston Churchill is a few miles away.

What we like best about the farm is the house, which has a deep cellar, with walls three feet thick. The place is in a valley, between South and Braddock mountains, but like most other folks in the world today, we are wondering if it is isolated enough for protection against those 500-mile radius atom bombs.

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Spires Still Transcend Towers of Commerce

By MARJORIE FREEMAN CAMPBELL

The churches of any city are objects of first interest to a visitor. In New York, the world's largest centre, there are 3181 churches, ranging from lofty cathedrals to rude missions and representing 114 different sects. This writer's report is a digest Baedeker for the Canadian visitor to some of the famous churches of Manhattan.

THE Easter visitor to New York, desirous of attending divine service, had a choice of over 3,000 churches. Many are world-renowned, such as Trinity, St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Riverside, the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, and the famous and well-loved Church of the Transfiguration, better known as the Little Church Around the Corner, whose rector, Dr. Randolph Ray, D.D., has written a special message for this article.

Whichever church he may choose for worship, there will be many other temples in America's foremost city which the average visitor will find of interest because of their beauty, their architectural perfection, their varied and romantic histories.

One of the oldest, venerated by all New Yorkers, is Trinity, mother of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, its peaceful graveyard, shadowed by the towering battlements of Wall Street, a mute sermon on the evanescence of material wealth. On the evanescence, too, and the everlastingness of human sorrow.

"Here a pretty baby lyes
Sung to sleep with lullabys:
Pray be silent, and not stirre
The easie earth that covers her."

On 5th Avenue, opposite Rockefeller Center, looms St. Patrick's Cathedral, a beautiful old Roman Catholic church of 13th century Gothic. When vast throngs gathered for the laying of the cornerstone in August, 1848, St. Patrick's stood in a sparsely settled portion of Jones Wood, on a 5th Avenue only recently mapped and named. Its 330-foot twin spires were landmarks. Today they are dwarfed by surrounding skyscrapers. Three times a day their chimes summon the faithful to worship at the High Altar, behind which lies the crypt where hang the three red hats of Cardinal Archbishops who are buried there.

Of the seventy magnificent stained-glass windows for which the church is noted, two are outstanding: the great story-windows, 58 feet high and 28 feet wide, of St. Patrick and the Blessed Virgin. Day and night, excepting for a few early-morning hours, the colored figures gaze down on an endless pilgrimage.

Interdenominational

Of special interest to Canadians is the Interdenominational Riverside Church, ecclesiastical home of the Rockefellers, whose stately tower soaring 392 feet into the air commands the gracious sweep of Riverside Drive, the Hudson River and the Palisades. Present pastor of the church is Dr. R. J. McCracken, formerly of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, who was called to succeed the world-famous Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.

Including in its congregation members of many faiths and denominations, the Riverside Church is a practical demonstration of Christian unity. It is outstanding in social service facilities and lays particular emphasis on a unique educational program designed for children, adolescents and adults.

From the 22-storey tower rings out the world's largest carillon, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial—72 bells, ranging from the deep-toned Bourdon, 122½ inches in diameter and weighing twenty tons, to the smaller treble bell scarcely larger than an ordinary hand bell.

It is a far cry from these present-day New York ecclesiastical edifices with their magnificence of architecture and appointments, to the first church on Manhattan, established by pioneer Dutch burghers in the loft of a horse mill which once stood at the rear of Nos. 20 and 28 South William Street; its religious character indicated only by a tower hung with Spanish bells captured at Porto Rico.

Here amongst the bags of flour, in those far-off Sabbaths of the year 1628, foregathered the parson, Domine Michaelius, and the Dutch congregation of what some historians claim to have been not only the first fully organized Reformed, or Protestant, Church in Manhattan but also in America—the "full corporation, with salaried minister, board of officers, and communicants forming a congregation, members in good standing, bringing letters from churches in the home land, or uniting on confession of faith," such as was not in Virginia or Massachusetts.

Oldest Presbyterian

This consistory is still alive—the wealthy Marble Collegiate Church of the City of New York. The communion, of which it formed the cornerstone, was known in earliest times as the Reformed Dutch Church in New York, later as the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in America. With records dating from 1639, it is the oldest in the western world representing Presbyterianism.

Between 1633-37 the first real church building on Manhattan was erected, the "Church in the Fort." Concerning this edifice accounts differ, one record describing it as a "six-sided building with pointed roof, surmounted by a belfry crowned with the cock of St. Nicholas, symbol of vigilance and the resurrection. The builders' contract, however, preserved among state archives, calls for "a structure of undressed stone 72 feet in length, 54 feet in width and 16 feet in height."

Today Manhattan's houses of worship number 3181, representing 114 different sects, including Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Unitarian, Jewish, Christian Science, Russian Orthodox, Greek Catholic, French Catholic, French Protestant, Unity, Swedish, Lutheran, Adventist, Quaker, Divine Science, Theosophy, Spiritualist, New Thought, Korean, Armenian, Buddhist, Bahaiist, Mohammedan, Chinese and Japanese.

Occupying the oldest church site of all these is St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, so-named because of its situation on the former estate, or "bouwerie," of Governor Peter Stuyves-

Lois Marshall, gifted young Toronto soprano, who sang impressively in Mendelssohn Choir's "St. Matthew Passion" presentations last month.

Photo by Howard

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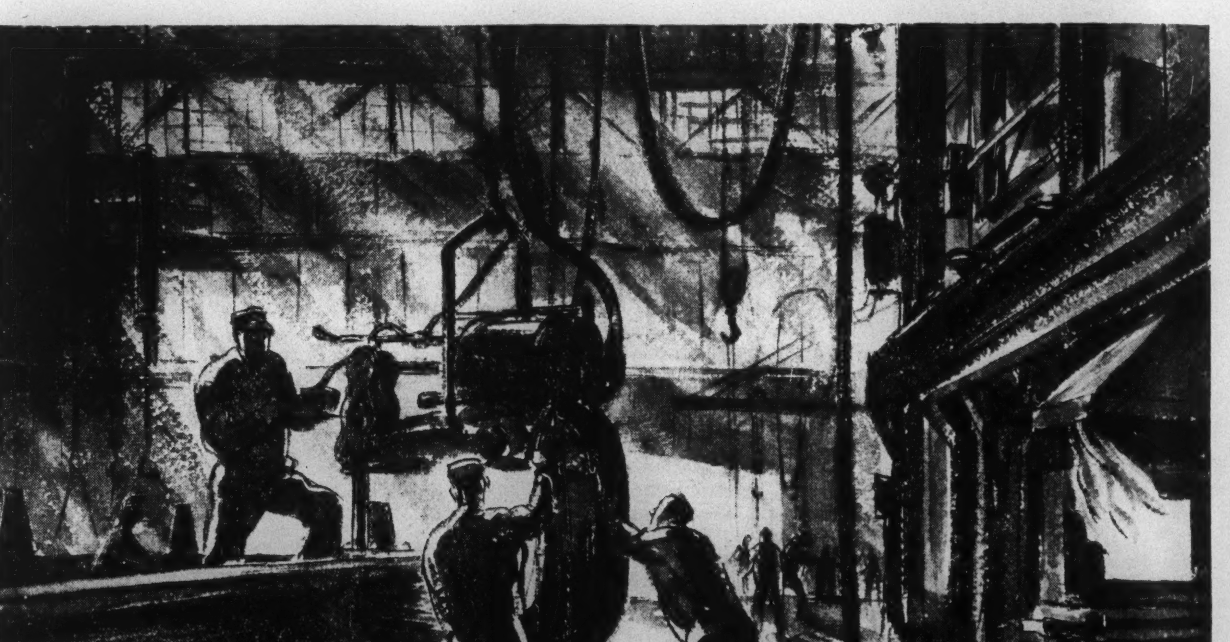

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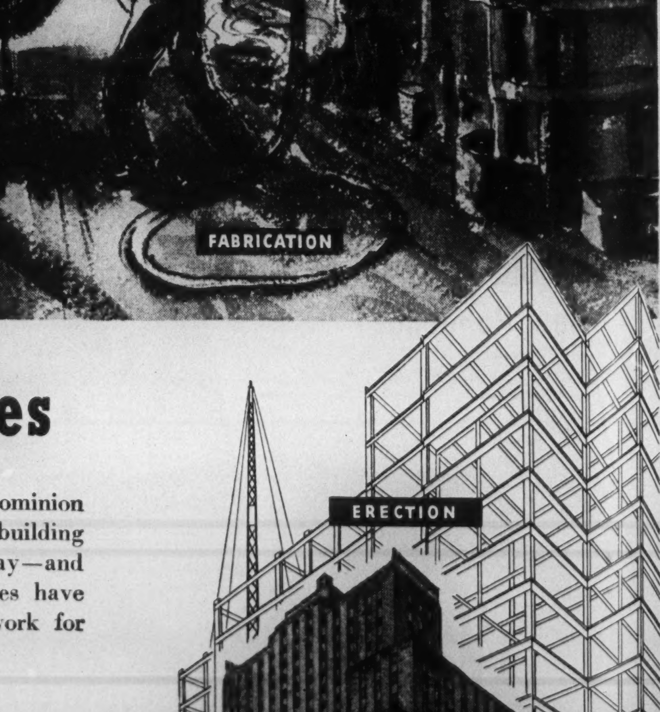

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ant, the road to which, "Bouwerie Lane," later became the Boston Post Road. Its cornerstone laid in 1795, the present St. Mark's follows the lines of the original church which included a gallery for slaves. Above church and churchyard presides a statue of Peter Stuyvesant presented in 1915 by Queen Wilhelmina.

Also occupying ground consecrated to it in Colonial days is Trinity. William III was King of England when Trinity obtained its charter in 1697. The present handsome Gothic pile of New Jersey brownstone is the third church on the site.

Family church of the Astors, Trinity owes to them its great bronze portals, patterned after those of Ghiberti in the Baptistry of Florence, declared by Michael Angelo to be worthy of being the gates of Paradise. An Astor memorial also is the pure white marble altar and Gothic reredos of Caen stone.

Outside in the quiet churchyard, a stone's throw from where George Washington took oath of office, rest many well-known dead: Alexander Hamilton, killed in a duel with Aaron Burr; Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat; Capt. James Lawrence, commander of the Chesapeake, whose dying words, "Don't give up the ship!" have long outlived him.

Here in the midst of the rush and roar of one of the world's greatest cities, there is a touch of the bizarre in the repeated wry warning — so common to early Canadian graveyards:

"Remember me as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I,
As now I am, you soon will be:
Prepare for death and follow me."

"Upon a Rock"

Very different in atmosphere is the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine. "And the house fell not, for it was founded upon a rock," might have been written especially for the mighty edifice solidly established on Morningside Heights.

Cruciform in shape, the Cathedral is an individualized French Gothic of solid granite, 601 feet in length, with an eventual capacity of 15,000 seated and an additional 40,000 standing. In process of construction over half a century, it is still scarcely two-thirds completed. It is never in debt. Although the plan for a New York Cathedral was discussed as early as 1828, it was 1892 before the cornerstone was laid, 1899 when the first service was held.

Among the marvels of the edifice are the eight lofty Apsidal columns of light gray granite, 55 feet high and weighing each 130 tons; the soaring roof of the nave, arching 175 feet above the green Pilgrims' Pavement; the great rose window, forty feet in diameter, composed of over 10,000 pieces of glass, filling the pillared gloom with living shafts of color; the magnificent west front with its five deeply-recessed, carved portals.

Far across the city at 1 East 29th Street, just off 5th Avenue, stands a low, rambling church, the century-old Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, known and loved around the world, and universally accepted as the friend of strangers and those in spiritual need. Even its tree-shaded garden, entered by a rare old-world lich gate, offers haven to city and migrant birds.

It was in 1870 that the church gained its name of the Little Church Around the Corner. When the actor, George Holland, died, his friend, the great comedian, Joseph Jefferson, went with the dead man's sons to make funeral arrangements at the Church of the Atonement on 5th Avenue, where the boys attended Sunday School.

Learning of Holland's profession, the clergyman refused to officiate, but when asked where the service might be held, he volunteered, "There's a little church around the corner where they do that sort of thing." Deeply moved, Jefferson exclaimed, "Then God bless the Little Church Around the Corner!"

Today the church is beautified with memorial windows to many theatrical celebrities, among them Joseph Jefferson, Edwin Booth, Richard Mansfield and John Drew. Its exquisite Brides' Altar, with tabernacle doors glowing with jewels bestowed by brides, was built with funds contributed by couples who pledged their troth in the Little Church. These weddings, which sometimes number fifty in a single day, aggregate 2000 a year, yet scarcely outnumber burial services and christenings. It is estimated that more people enter the doors of this church than any other in the world.

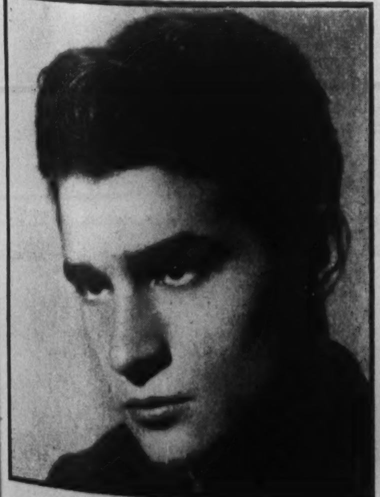
In its hundred years of service, to be celebrated in October, 1948, the church has had only three rectors. Dr. Randolph Ray, D.D., at present in charge, observed his 25th anniversary this Eastertime.

Improvement of the world today must begin with improvement of the individual is Dr. Ray's belief.

"Today we are in the midst of great social and economic changes in which each can play an effective part by being himself at his best," declared Dr. Ray.

"To develop the best that is in us, the latent power, we must control our thoughts, for if our thoughts do not work for us they are scattering themselves abroad and are lost like gold scattered in the street. We cannot be overcome with evil until in our imagination we give evil power over us. We should talk success instead of failure, plenty instead of poverty, health instead of sickness, love instead of hate. Whether we attribute the source of evil to a fallen angel or to our own false thinking does not matter. It is our recognition of its powerlessness that matters.

"Sometimes it is difficult to believe in ourselves, and such times bring the blackest moments of our lives. Only prayer can then put us in contact with the unseen power that liberates the real capacity within us. When we are in touch with the purpose of God, we cannot be discouraged because God is marching on. He has lived through worse times than these, and no desolation of nature or man can defeat His purpose."



William Kapell, brilliant American pianist, who as guest artist with Toronto Symphony, April 13 and 14, plays Rachmaninoff's Concerto No. 3.

THE WORLD TODAY

"Cold" or "Hot" War in Berlin? Letter from a Czech Student

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

I will not deny that I had an uneasy time for a day or two last week, while the ideas which I had sent to press on the Berlin situation were being tested out. It had seemed very simple and straightforward to state, before the thing happened, that the Soviets would make all manner of difficulties about our use of the railway and highway supply lines into Berlin, but that we could not afford to withdraw and I didn't believe they were ready to begin shooting at our garrison or our planes.

When the showdown, or what looked like a showdown, came, I realized that I didn't share the current reports of Allied Intelligence on how many divisions the Red Army had in Eastern Germany, how near these were to combat efficiency, and what supply dumps they had prepared for a possible campaign. Nor did I know just what the Soviet press and radio were telling the Russian people about the current crisis, so slight are our news reports out of Moscow these days.

Suppose that the Soviet leaders, conspiring in the hothouse atmosphere of the Kremlin, really believed that the new American moves towards military preparedness meant that the United States definitely was preparing to attack the Soviet Union within a year or two? Might they not have decided, therefore, that it would be better for them to take over the whole of Western Europe now, when it is generally conceded they could do so, before the American draft and new arms program became effective, and before Communism suffered new defeats in the Italian elections, the further consolidation of Western Europe and the operation of the Marshall Plan?

After all, it is one thing to assume that the Russians will annoy us in Berlin, and another to have them actually halt our trains and convoys with armed men and knock down our transport planes. Should we warn them that we are going through, and risk shooting our way? Should we send several squadrons of B-29's over, with the implication that we are ready to drop atomic bombs if necessary?

The one move might carry us, stumbling, into that "stupid war, arising out of stupid things" which General Eisenhower has spoken of as the chief danger. The other might only convince the men in the Kremlin that we were going to attack them when we were ready, and so they would be better to strike now.

In the event, the dilemma was resolved by much less drastic and more subtle means by our leaders on the spot. Doubtless they had the information which I lacked, to judge the seriousness of Soviet intentions. Yet even so, I fancy that they were not quite sure how the Soviets would react. They showed themselves resolute and resourceful, and managed to express unmistakably but unprovocatively, our determination to stay in Berlin.

Soviet Motives in Berlin

Now the discussion has turned to what prompts the Soviet moves in Berlin. It seems that some or all of the following factors may be involved. They wanted to regain the initiative in the struggle for Europe, an initiative which the Western powers have taken from them lately, in the formation of Western Union, the passage of the Marshall Plan, the strengthening of United States military forces, and the offer of Trieste to Italy.

They wanted to inflict on us a severe prestige defeat which would bring the waverers all over Europe back to the Communist side, and would have an immediate effect on the Italian elections and the Finnish decision, both hanging in the balance. They may also have understood, as Joseph Harsch believes, that another defeat for our strategy in Europe would sharpen the argument going on in Washington, the argument which always attends an apparently losing strategy, as to whether the Truman Administration has been right in giving the European theatre priority in the fighting of the cold war.

There are already many who argue for a greater diversion of effort to save China, just as the argument went on incessantly during World War II whether the Pacific was getting enough attention. And down in Bogota Secretary Marshall is trying to parry insistent demands of the Latin American countries that United States aid be diverted their way too.

Besides these broader aims the Soviets have immediate reasons for wishing us out of Berlin. That would leave them with complete control of the German capital and free to go ahead with the formation of a government claiming jurisdiction over a "united" Germany, and accusing the Western Powers of trying to "partition" Germany in violation of the Potsdam Agreement.

It would eliminate the Allies from an important observation point behind the Iron Curtain, and effectively advance this curtain to the western boundary of the Soviet Zone.

The maintenance in two-thirds of the city of Berlin, for some two million Germans, of even such democratic rights as are possible under a military occupation, is to the Soviets an "intolerable provocation." And they know full well that the effect of an Allied retreat from Berlin on the German people, confused and apprehensive as to their future and always impressed by the successful use of force, would be tremendous.

Seeing the Allies leave the Berliners to the mercy of the Soviets, the Western Germans would be wide open to Communist insinuations that they too, would be abandoned in their turn and would be wise to pick the safe side now. The effect would be to unsettle seriously our efforts to erect a stable political organization in the western zones, and promote economic recovery, vital to the Germans of the combined zones as it is to the success of the Marshall Plan.

Germany Their Great Prize

Whatever the distractions, in Italy, Greece or Scandinavia, it should never be forgotten that control of Germany remains the chief Communist objective in Europe, and that a combination of Germany and the Soviet Union is the most dangerous one that we could face. The present Battle of Berlin is part of the campaign to win Germany. An editorialist of the *Christian Science Monitor* puts the case exactly in two brief sentences. *"In a shooting war the Western Powers could hardly hold their position in Berlin. In the cold war they can hardly afford to give it up."* As long as our intelligence reports indicate that the war is likely to remain "cold", we must play out the game in Berlin—and be glad that we have in Generals Clay and Robertson, sturdy and adept players.

Another obvious Soviet effort to regain the initiative is the recent turning of the propaganda heat on to Scandinavia. The immediate aim here is to so intimidate the Swedes, Norwegians and Danes as to cut away any backing which the Finns now feel they can count on from that quarter in standing up to the current Soviet demands; and also to frighten the Scandinavians away from the idea of joining Western Union.

The false claims that Norway and Sweden have surreptitiously granted bases, from Spitsbergen to Stockholm, to the United States Air Force, are intended to back up their own demand on Finland that they be allowed to send troops through Finnish territory when they deem it necessary. They are trying to "prove" that it will be necessary. But the very falseness of their "proof" only convinces the Finns that no better "proof" will be found necessary by Moscow when it wishes to send in the Red Army to take over Finland for good, and stiffens them in their resistance.

The fate of Finland appears to hang in a very fine balance. The Finns, standing firm themselves, may just be

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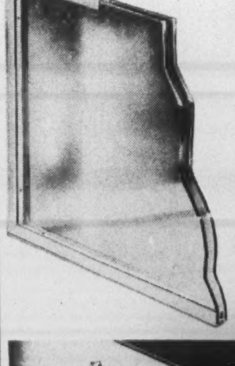

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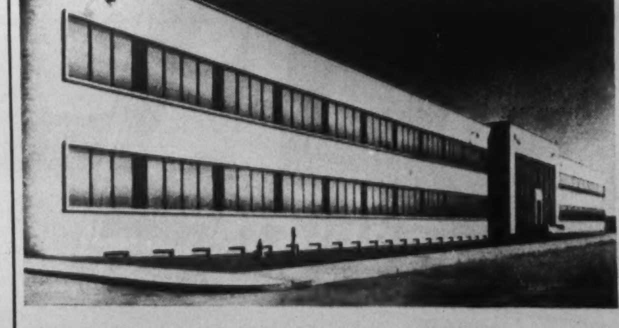

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saved by the new firmness of the Western powers. Or they may just be lost because our firmness came too late, and isn't backed up yet by sufficient military strength to cause the Russians to stay their blow.

It is a serious, but I wouldn't say a desperate calculation for the Finns to make: for many of them must feel that they would as soon die on their feet, hoping to the end for a miracle of American intervention, as live on their knees in the darkness of the Soviet tyranny. But it is also a delicate calculation for the men of the Kremlin to make, whether to send in the Red Army, to meet certain opposition if not mass resistance, by a small nation for whom the Americans have often manifested a strong respect and affection.

Might not such an open and brutal aggression be just the thing to drive the other Scandinavians into Western Union, and bring them an American guarantee?

Invitation to Franco

There was another unpleasant diversion this past week, one which illustrates perfectly the confusion which is spreading in the United States over whether we can expect to go on fighting a cold, political war, or whether we should begin to prepare seriously for a shooting war. This was the House of Representatives' vote to admit Franco Spain to participation in the Marshall Plan. In a political war we can't afford to be associated with this surviving fascist state, whose ruler was placed in power by Hitler and Mussolini. But in a shooting war against Soviet Russia, Franco Spain would be on our side whether we liked it or not, and what is more, would flourish her credentials as the most anti-Communist of all states.

Believing, as I do, that we are still fighting a "cold" war, in spite of Berlin and the Soviet subs off California (which may have been landing agents and money, as Tito is running arms into Italy) it was a welcome correction to see Franco Spain erased the next day in a House-Senate compromise. The issue in the great struggle between freedom and tyranny must be kept clear—that ought to stand out from the debacle which we have suffered throughout Eastern Europe from compromising our principles in the wartime deals with Stalin.

To make the point quite precise: how would the Czech student, the follower of T. G. Masaryk, who writes the following letter, feel if he succeeded in getting to London only to find himself in double harness with the tyrant Franco? This letter, written in Czechoslovakia on March 25 and in my hands a week later, is a living document of the cold war.

My dear friend:

I am writing you in these tragic days of our people and our state, at the borderline of democracy and totalitarianism. The ideals of democracy and the ideals of Masaryk are all gone, and on the scene appears the regime which starts its career with hands stained with the blood of the best sons of the Czech people, hands which are stealing the most sacred human rights and principles. Multitudes of people have lost in these disturbed days not only their living but also their freedom and their faith in humanity.

The conscience of the whole democratic world has to turn to this small country in the centre of Europe which, although very unwillingly, became the centre of intrigues. These intrigues have no match in Czech history, with the exception of the recent German occupation. According to the advance polls of public opinion, the Communists would not have gained more than 20 per cent in the regular democratic election. I hope that the whole democratic world is not condemning the whole Czechoslovak people for losing faith in democracy, because that is not true. The whole nation remained faithful to it, and its members are willing to lay down their lives for it. Don't believe for a moment what is being said by the Czechoslovak broadcasting system and by certain agitators in the United States.

The people were distressed about the death of Jan Masaryk. They remember that back on November 10, 1947, there was an attempt on his life. It is well known who was responsible for this attempt. His mother was an American, and for us he was the ideal of a truly democratic man.

The persecution of the Czech and Slovak university students and professors is the expression of attempts to control the universities, but shooting the students down will not make the perpetrators of this outrage any more popular. The curses of the people will be brought down upon the instigators of these outrages. You would have to see the things I saw with my own eyes to believe that such cruelties could be committed by people in the twentieth century, and what's more, by people who maintain that they are faithful followers of T. G. Masaryk.

"We Do Not Despair"

We have already started to feel the blessings of the "people's democracy." Almost all private property is being nationalized, and the time does not seem to be far distant when we as individuals will become the property of the regime, too.

The Czech people do not despair. On the contrary we believe in the victory of justice and democracy over lawlessness and totalitarianism. We are again reminded of the sayings of Jan Comenius, "I believe before God that when the tempests of wrath have passed, the rule of thy affairs shall return to thy hands, O Czech people," which was said three hundred years ago and it is just as applicable today as then.

During the university vacation I shall try to get permission for a holiday visit to the Adriatic. That would mean going through the occupied zone of Austria, and if that doesn't work, there is the escape by sea. Let's hope I will be successful. I have some friends in London.

Please allow me not to sign this by my real name. You will know who is the author anyway, and by this I could sacrifice my life, even though I write nothing but the truth. Here we are in spirit proud of the actions of the Czechoslovak Minister to Canada, Mr. Frantisek Nemec, and of the Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Juraj Slavik, who both resigned in protest.

Please let me know how you judge and how you feel about the Czechoslovak situation. We are gradually being cut off from all contacts abroad. Some had their radio sets confiscated, and others were told that listening to foreign broadcasts is committing high treason.

I am, Your truly,
Josef Novak.

This beautiful vine was lost to commerce for many years, but was occasionally found in some of the old gardens, known as Climbing Peony, Climbing Rose, Double Hardy Morning Glory, etc. It dies to the ground each Fall and comes up new from the roots each Spring. Extremely hardy and vigorous. The full, double rose-like flowers are clear bright pink, 1½ to 2 inches across, and produced in great profusion all Summer, even in hot weather. Many old gardeners will recognize this fine vine. We offer plants that will flower this season. Order and send remittance now. Delivery at planting season. (Each 50¢) (3 for $1.25) (dozen $4.00) postpaid.

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Are We Getting Nearer World Government?

By ALBERT A. SHEA

Lessons learned from the League of Nations and present experience with the United Nations can guide us towards enduring world order. Out of our experience, this writer sees several principles emerging. World Government will require force and finances sufficient to meet its responsibilities. It must be based on democracy, and will probably emerge as a federation of nations. Professor Shea is a staff member of the Department of Political Economy, University of Manitoba.

IF YOUR nerves are in a state of super-tension as a result of listening to radio gloomcasters; if every creak from the international machinery sounds to you like the crack that heralds global doom; then what follows is going to sound like cosmic escapism.

I'd like to suggest that mankind is making slow but discernible progress towards the idea of World Government. Men and women throughout the world are becoming aware of the necessity for, and the possibility of, a system of World Government.

The prime function of government is to maintain peace and order. The first duty of a World Government would be to maintain peace and order in the community of nations, just as our national government preserves peace and order among the individuals, associations and communities which make up the nation. Modern nation-states did not develop until the late 18th century. Since their rise the world community has been living in a condition closely resembling anarchy. The situation of the nations resembles the condition of man before he developed the useful instrument of government. According to the description by Thomas Hobbes, before there was government among men, a man's life was "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short."

Government and the rule of law are bound to restrict the individual in certain ways; but they free the individual in other ways, which more than compensate. We no longer question traffic-lights. True, they restrict our individual freedom slightly (if we are law-abiding), but they improve our chances of crossing a busy city street and living to tell about it. Few people doubt the value of police protection, or of the services of the fire-fighters. They protect our lives and property. We may issue forth a stream of unprintable words as we make out the cheque to pay for this protection, but few of us are willing to go back to handling thugs and fires entirely on our own. In drawing up the national budget, the cost of the armed forces is a priority item. Just as we demand protection against fire and the thief, we want to be protected against a possible invader.

The Larger Community

World Government carries the principle of government one step further. Just as municipal government can maintain law and order within the city limits; as provincial governments can police the highways, and national governments protect the borders; so World Government could preserve peace and order in the larger community of which all nations are a part.

The argument is simple and logical. Yet it does not follow that all people are convinced. Many people maintain that mankind will never take this final step; that for political reasons World Government will always remain a poet's dream. Famous names can be marshalled to support this view. Jean Jacques Rousseau had nothing but scorn for the World Government supporters of his day: ". . . those pretended cosmopolitans who, in justifying their love for their own country by their love for the human race, make a boast of loving all the world in order to enjoy the privilege of loving no one."

In a competition of endorsements, there are any number of heavyweight thinkers whose views tip the scale in the opposite direction. Immanuel Kant, writing of Perpetual Peace, said: "Something in the nature of a federation between nations for the sole purpose of doing away with war, is the only rightful condition of things reconcilable with their individual freedom."

As the saying goes, "you pays yer money, and you takes yer choice."

For signs of progress, let us turn to what has actually been happening in the world arena in the past three decades. We had twenty years of the League of Nations, and we have now had two years of the United Nations. Careful examination reveals positive accomplishment and progress. These hopeful signs can be found, both in the wreckage of the League, which tried, but failed; and in the U.N., which is trying even harder, but may still fail. It may take us three, or four, or a dozen tries to achieve a genuine World Government, but if we learn the lessons which our mistakes teach us, we'll get there. The sooner we learn, the shorter the road.

Farther Along the Road

The U.N. is a considerable way farther along the route to World Government than was the League of Nations. The League provided the first regular meeting place for the nations. It was grandly conceived, even though in practice it proved not quite so inspiring. The major defects of the League were three. It was not universal: the United States, leading world power, was not to be found at its Council tables after Wilson's departure. It was difficult, almost impossible, for the League to reach any decision; before action could be taken on any important question, the approval of all *League* members had to be secured. Finally, even if a decision should be reached, there was no way of taking the required measures to prevent war. The League of Nations had no "teeth."

The U.N. is an advance on all three counts. So far, all important world powers are participating in U.N. Some doubt that this state of affairs will persist. But, if either Russia or the United States departs from or discards the U.N., we begin a detour off the main highway that leads to World Government. No system of World Government is pos-

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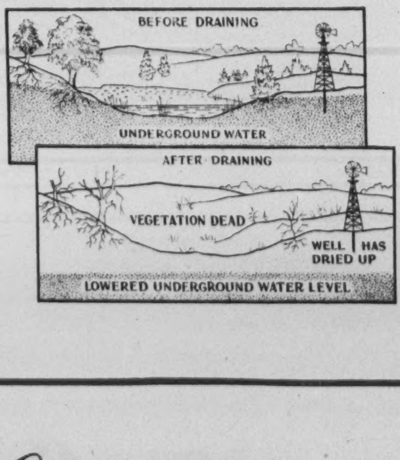
THE WOODLAND SWAMP By Donna MacLean



The diagrams show what often happens when a marsh or a swamp is drained. The well will have to be deepened, vegetation has died and near-by fields will suffer from lack of water.

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Britain's first harbor control radar installation has been set up at Douglas, Isle of Man. Over a million people visit the island each summer and fog has caused considerable delay to ferry steamers. Ships, contacted three miles out, can now be brought into harbor in zero visibility.

sible unless all major nations participate in it, and uphold it.

In the storm over the veto, we have lost sight of the fact that under the U.N. Charter there are only five countries that can block critical decisions. It's true, that unless the "big five" permanent members of the Security Council agree (and with them two of the six non-permanent members of the Security Council) no action to preserve peace can be taken. In principle, this is a vast improvement over the League arrangement, which required the agreement of all League members. In practice, we find that at times it is as hard to get five nations to see eye to eye, as it is to get agreement among fifty-five.

In the matter of "teeth," the U.N. Charter is miles ahead of the League Covenant. The Security Council has the legal power to request military assistance from U.N. members, or to establish an international police force to back up its decisions. The problem of Palestine, with which the Security Council is now juggling, may provide the critical test. Will the Security Council insert its dentures and put the necessary "bite" into the enforcement of international decisions, or will disagreement among the "big five" lead to failure to exercise the legal power to enforce the will of the nations which is contained in the U.N. Charter?

There are scores of individuals and organizations, each with their own pet plan for World Government. Some would start on a limited scale, as in the case of Clarence Streit's union of the Atlantic democracies. Some, like Ely Culbertson, offer elaborate and detailed blueprints to demonstrate their model of an orderly world. Many of the schemes are based on federalism, with the component units consisting of nations or regions. The idea of regional or world federalism has an ancient heritage. Mr. Bevin's call for "Western Union" was preceded, in the year 1603, by a plan of Henry IV of France for a general council of 15 European nations, and in 1928 by Briand's plan for an economic union of European states, and by several others in between. It should be noted that the suggestion for a European federation is quite compatible with the U.N. The Charter specifically encourages regional arrangements and agencies, provided, of course, that they are consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Principles Emerging

One of the most active groups seeking World Government, the Movement for World Government, held a meeting in Europe last summer, and plans another during 1948. Their goal is World Government by 1955. But more important than the details of any particular plan are certain principles of World Government, which begin to emerge. A system of World Government will probably make use of the device of federalism, which, as in the U.S. and Canada, has proven successful in uniting diverse regions and peoples.

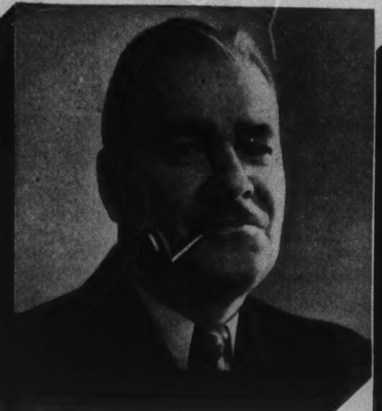
World Government must be democratic. This raises many disputes as to method, but somehow World Government must be representative of the people of the world, and responsive to their will. It must have the force necessary to ensure that its authority will be respected. It must also be provided with suficient money, so that it is financially able to fulfill its functions.

In brief, World Government will probably emerge as a democratic federation of all the nations of the world, with force and finance at its command sufficient to the maintenance of peace and order throughout the world.

When will World Government appear? The happy outcome does not await a "perfect solution." It waits for a world ready to accept World Government; a world of people who demand World Government; a world of people who will accept nothing less.

The words of Ireland's "A.E." can be borrowed from another context and suitably applied to World Government: "It may seem a long way to set things right, but it is the swift way and the royal road, and there is no other; and nobody, no prophet crying before his time, will be listened to until the people are ready for him. The congregation must gather before the preacher can deliver what is in him to say."

Of preachers there is an abundance. We wait for the congregation to gather.



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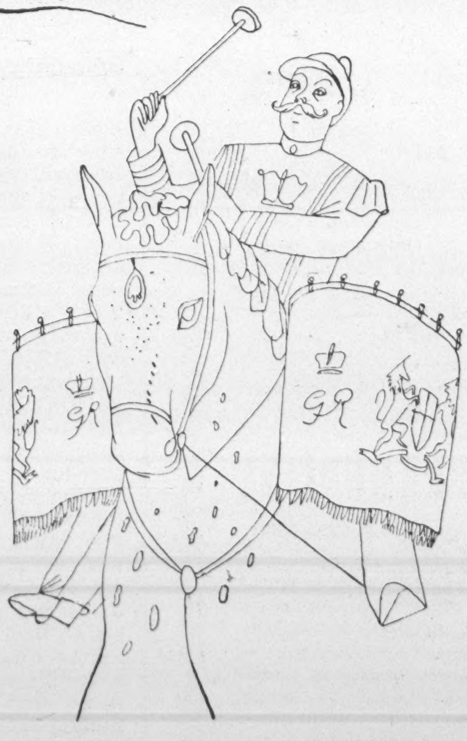

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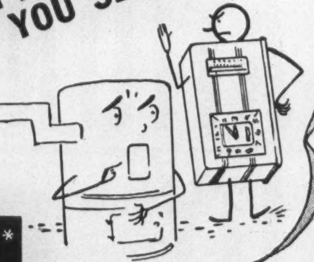

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The Referendum Dark Horse Confuses Newfoundland

By EWART YOUNG

Although three alternatives of government will be offered the citizens of Newfoundland in the May plebiscite—confederation with Canada, responsible government, or continuation of control by British commission, the real issue has narrowed to the first two, which have organized propagandizing associations. However, some citizens, dubious of party politics in responsible government and suspicious of union with Canada, will vote for retention of the commission system, which, thanks to the war boom, has done considerable good for the country. The intelligentsia claim it has been a black page in Newfoundland's democratic history.

Confederation advocates expect a clear victory but the responsible government group believe a split vote will give them a victory. Unless one choice receives more votes than the other two combined, there will be a second referendum.

THE average Canadian, recalling the Newfoundland National Convention's 29 to 16 vote against putting confederation on the forthcoming referendum ballot paper, is not likely to lay any heavy bets on the chances of Newfoundland's coming into the federal union.

But the island sentinel of the St. Lawrence may yet become the tenth province. Here's why: Fifty thousand Newfoundlanders, representing numerically one-third of the country's eligible voters, protested the anti-confederate action of the Convention in signed messages.

The day following the final session of the National Convention, which recommended a choice between responsible government as it existed prior to 1934, and commission government, the ruling system since that date, F. Gordon Bradley, K.C., former Convention chairman and leader of the delegation to Ottawa last June, asked the people in a radio address to express their feelings on the confederation motion, defeated in the Convention.

The response was amazing and immediate. Within a few hours the telegraph wires around the island were clogged with messages. J. R. Smallwood, outspoken pro-confederate leader, reported that altogether some 52,000 people had backed the appeal to have confederation placed on the ballot paper.

All those who signed the petitions are not necessarily out-and-out confederates. Many who still have open minds on the question protested simply because they resented the arbitrary decision of the 29 members in trying to prevent the people from voting on the Confederation alternative.

Spontaneous Repudiation

The Newfoundlanders knew that the earlier motion to place responsible government before the people received the full support of the Convention, including the confederates, and had been passed by a unanimous vote. It was clear that politics had entered into the anti-confederate vote. Considering that the total island vote when the 45 Convention members were elected, in June 1946, was 47,724, this spontaneous demonstration in repudiation of the Convention's action is very significant. Not in recent memory has there been such an upsurge of political expression in Newfoundland.

Reporting the messages in the local press, Smallwood pointed out that 21,847 of the signatures of protest were received from districts whose members on the Convention had voted against confederation. He stated that over 1700 telegrams had been received from over 600 towns and villages, and that 4510 citizens in St. John's (population 45,000), regarded as a responsible government stronghold, had backed up the confederation demand.

Stacked with a Convention vote of 29 against to 16 for, this popular vote of over 50,000 out of a top figure of 170,000 electors throws a different light on the eventual outcome in the May referendum.

Now that the British government has overruled the recommendation of the Convention by offering the people confederation with Canada as a third alternative, the issue is expected to narrow down to a straight fight between responsible government elements and the confederates.

"I repeat the forecast I made months ago: Confederation will sweep this country in the referendum," says J. R. Smallwood. It remains to be seen whether this is wishful thinking or a conviction backed in the final analysis by the votes that count.

Of the two other alternatives, commission and responsible government, the former has no champion among the ex-members of the Convention. In fact, when a standing preference vote on forms of government was taken, after 23 months of study and debate, not one of the 45 men stood for the Commission.

No Commission Campaign

So far nobody on the outside has come forward to lead a vote-for-commission government movement, and the Commission itself is hardly likely to do any campaigning.

Yet both confederates and responsible government advocates freely admit that commission will draw a lot of votes, particularly among the fishermen class. It is argued that the ordinary voters, dubious of responsible government because they associate it with party politics and dole, on the one hand, and a bit fearful of the far-reaching implications of union with Canada, may take the easy way out and vote for retention of the present system.

By making it clear that if the Commission is re-elected the whole question of forms of government for Newfoundland is to be re-examined after five years, the British government has, unwittingly perhaps, encouraged this line of reasoning. It means in effect that a commission victory would merely delay a final decision on the island's future.

The Commission, composed of six English members and six Newfoundlanders, headed by the Governor, has admittedly done a lot of good for Newfoundland, particularly since the war boom made possible generous expenditures for improved public services. The building of cottage hospitals at strategic points, encouragement and financing of town councils, enactment of laws compelling employers to pay cash for labor, are but a few of the Commission's forward moves that have found favor with the masses.

However, as announced recently by the Commission, for the fiscal year ended March 31 Newfoundland had a deficit of $863,243, its first since 1939. Revenue had been $40,156,541, while expenditures were $41,-

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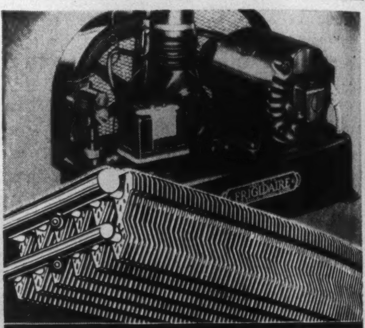

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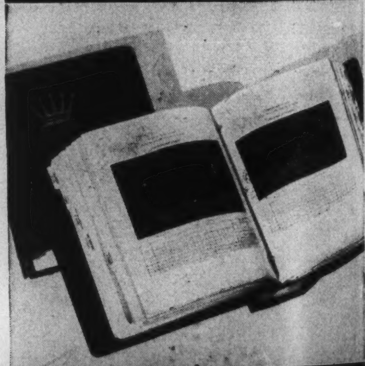

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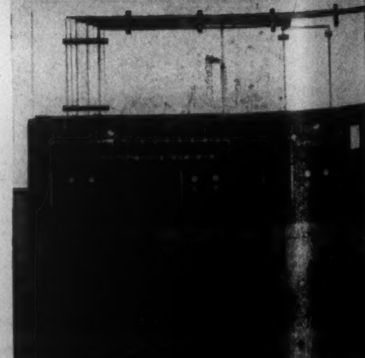

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019,784. Both of these figures were highest in the island's history.

The intelligentsia, possibly split about fifty-fifty for confederation and responsible government, see the era of the Commission as a black-bordered page in Newfoundland's democratic history, and the retention of the Commission, after the current renaissance of political expression, as a death blow to the island's morale. However right the intelligentsia are, it is the masses who will have the final say whether or not the May plebiscite will mark the end of the Commission's "benevolent dictatorship" of the last 14 years.

Among the outspoken champions of self-rule for Newfoundland, chief of whom is Major Peter Cashin, former Finance Minister, there is a measure of comfort in the popular appeal the Commission appears to have. They expect that the split vote between Commission and confederation will give responsible government a clear majority.

Here again it is well to remember the terms laid down by the British government for the determination of the people's decision. To be considered as a final choice an alternative must receive more votes than the other two together. Otherwise a second referendum will have to be held, with the alternative receiving the fewest votes being eliminated.

Like the confederates, the responsible government faction, which is particularly strong in and around St. John's where the heaviest vote is concentrated, considers the Commission following a nuisance factor in the voting. They are a flock without a leader but bound together by a common suspicion of partisan politics in any form. Therefore in the fight already underway, the newly-formed Newfoundland Confederate Association and the Responsible Government League must battle each other and the dark horse of the referendum, Commission government.

So far the Responsible Government League, led by F. M. O'Leary, a St. John's Commission Merchant, has confined itself to weekly broadcasts and one or two pamphlets. The Confederate Association, headed by F. Gordon Bradley and J. R. Smallwood, has recently set up headquarters in St. John's backed by a country-wide corps of vice-presidents.

The London announcement setting forth the three alternatives has spurred the efforts of both parties and Newfoundland is witnessing the hottest and bitterest political fight it has ever seen.

PRAIRIE LETTER

Provinces Seeking British Industry

By P. W. DEMPSON

Regina.

THE industrially-poor prairies of late have been intensifying their efforts to attract British and European capital. Recently returned from a three-month tour of Britain, Alberta's minister of economic affairs, Hon. A. J. Hooke, brought back the cheering news that British capital to the tune of $4,000,000 is ready to move into the foothills province.

Radiating optimism and enthusiasm, Mr. Hooke said: "If it were possible to take money and capital goods out of Britain I am convinced many British industrialists would come to Alberta."

Alberta, like Saskatchewan, has opened an office in London to handle emigration matters and sell British business on the idea of establishing industries in the Social Credit province. Mr. Hooke discloses that 4,000 British emigrants are ready to move into Alberta. It is reported in London that plans are being worked out to bring 400,000 Britons to Alberta over a 10-year period. Mr. Hooke, however, declined to comment on this. But he did say he did not think Britain's Labor government is "generally popular" now with the people. The British people fear another war is coming, and they are alarmed over the spread of Communism.

Saskatchewan, too, has been showing increasing interest in British emigration and industry. Its trade commissioner in London, Graham Spry, has been trumpeting the virtues of Canada's Socialist province for the past two years. In the Saskatchewan legislature just recently, Cooperatives Minister L. F. McIntosh hinted that the province might get a British boot industry. He gave no further details.

Speculation is rife, however, that the government plans to dispose of its tannery and shoe factory in Regina to a British manufacturing firm. The tannery lost $3,203 in the nine-month period April 1 to Dec. 31, 1947, while the shoe factory earned only $525.

The farmers of the three provinces are voicing angry protests over the farm income tax form. A wave of protest meetings has flowed across Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and boiled up among farm

The Manitoba Music Festival, in Winnipeg from April 12 to 26, is the Empire's largest — 20,000 competitors. George Mathieson (left), a former president of Winnipeg Grain Exchange, is festival president and R. W. Cooke is festival secretary.

members in the provincial legislatures. Most incensed were 400 farmers at Claresholm, Alberta, who came out strong for secession from Eastern Canada. Last year Saskatchewan farmers howled for secession, when mad over the wheat price issue.

Diamonds Found

Saskatchewan may shortly be looked upon as a second South Africa if five diamonds, recently discovered in a wall of blue clay within 100 miles of Flin Flon, prove genuine. A northern prospector, John J. Johnson, has made application to the Department of Natural Resources for "exclusive prospecting rights for diamonds" in the province. He claims he has found five diamonds, one as big as a marble. He said a jeweller valued the rough stone at about $300. The government is giving serious consideration to his request. W. J. Buchan, director of mineral resources, points out that if the diamonds are genuine, it will mark the first time in Canada's history that these valuable stones have been found in this country. They were discovered in "kimberlite," a blue stone in which diamonds are usually located.

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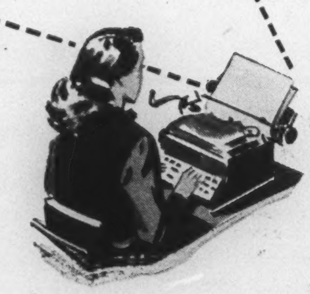

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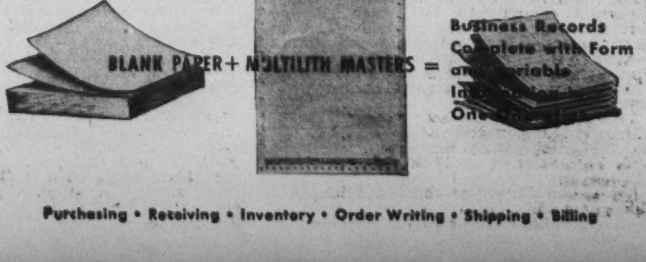

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SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS, YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1947.

(Abridged)

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

The volume of traffic on the railway in 1947 greatly exceeded expectations and established a peacetime record. Among the factors contributing to this were the condition of almost full employment in Canada, the backlog of need for construction materials and durable consumption goods, special efforts to move grain and flour to ocean ports for export, heavy imports in many categories from the United States, and record exports of wood pulp and newsprint paper to that country. Passenger traffic continued to decrease but was still much above the pre-war level.

The application of the Railways for a 30% increase in freight rates filed in October, 1946, was the subject of public hearings throughout Canada before the Board of Transport Commissioners, commencing in February and ending in December. A decision had not been rendered at the end of the year. The Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States meanwhile authorized two increases in freight rates, additional to that authorized in 1946, and the Board of Transport in each instance authorized the application of these increases to international, overhead and certain import and export traffic in Canada. Notwithstanding these increases the average revenue received for hauling one tone one mile in 1947 was 95/100 of a cent only, compared with 93/100 in 1946 and with an average exceeding one cent during the ten years 1920-1929.

Working expenses continued to increase. The general wage increase of ten cents an hour made effective June 1, 1946, was applied for the full year 1947 compared with the seven months of 1946. Applications were received from various groups of employees for higher rates of pay and in certain instances upward adjustment was made, but there was no general increase in wages during the year. The average cost of locomotive fuel in 1947 was $6.75 per ton, compared with $5.99 in 1946; creosoted ties cost $2.04, as against $1.96; and the price of rails was $63.80 per ton, an increase of $3.59. Wage rates averaged 45% more than prior to the war and costs of materials and supplies were far above pre-war levels.

Net earnings from railway operations were again markedly inadequate. A substantial improvement might have been expected from the upward revision of freight rates on the international traffic referred to, as well as from the larger traffic volume. Instead, the increase in gross earnings was almost wholly offset by rising costs; and the ratio of net to gross earnings remained practically the same as in 1946 when an all-time low was reached. It is startling to compare this ratio of but 7.2% with the average of 19.9% for the period of 1920-1929, when traffic volume was much less. On the other hand, a betterment in net earnings of Consolidated Smelters resulted in larger dividends from that source which brought Other Income up to a new high record.

The total income available from all sources to meet your Company's financial requirements amounted to $47,681,116, of which the railway—the main undertaking—contributed only 48%.

Fixed charges, lower than in any year since 1928, amounted to $15,787,174. After providing for these and for the four per cent. dividend on Preference Stock, the earnings per share of Ordinary Stock amounted to $2.04, compared with $1.53 in 1946.

The accounts of your Company show the following results for the year ended December 31, 1947:

INCOME ACCOUNT

Gross Earnings			$318,585,919
Working Expenses (including taxes)			295,693,730
Net Earnings			$ 22,892,189
Other Income			24,788,927
			$ 47,681,116
Fixed Charges			15,787,174
Net Income			$ 31,893,942
Dividends:			
Preference Stock			
2% paid August 1, 1947	$ 2,278,841		
2% payable February 2, 1948	2,278,841		
		$ 4,557,682	
Ordinary Stock			
2% paid November 1, 1947		6,700,000	
			11,257,682
Balance transferred to Profit and Loss Account			$ 20,636,260

(The final dividend of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary Stock which was declared subsequent to the end of the year and is payable March 31, 1948, amounting to $10,050,000, is not deducted in the accounts for the year 1947.)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1946		$269,126,972
Final dividend of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary Stock, declared from the earnings of the year 1946, paid March 31, 1947		10,050,000
		$259,076,972
Balance of Income Account for the year ended December 31, 1947	$ 20,636,260	
Portion of steamship insurance recoveries representing compensation for increased cost of tonnage replacement	636,825	
Miscellaneous—Net Credit	304,583	
	$ 21,577,668	
Deduct:		
Adjustment to prevailing official rates for sterling in respect of capital expenditures for steamships in years 1943-1946	1,530,679	
		20,046,989
Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1947, as per Balance Sheet		$279,123,961

The ratio of working expenses to gross earnings was 92.81%, a reduction of a bare .06 from last year's ratio, which was the highest on record.

MAINTENANCE EXPENSES totalled $117,061,922 for the year, of which $54,776,657 was for maintenance of way and structures and $62,285,265 for maintenance of equipment. This was an increase of $7,370,322 over the expenses of 1946. In total they represented 36.7% of gross earnings compared with 37.5% in 1946.

Track maintenance included the placing in track of 2,382,860 treated and 731,060 untreated ties, the laying of 382 single track miles of new rail and application of 23.2 miles of rock ballast and 214.6 miles of other types of ballast. The Sperry detector car, which is used in the examination of rails for hidden defects, tested 8,090 miles of track.

The programme for renewal of rails, fastenings and ballast was below a level adequate for a year of heavy traffic volume owing to short supply of both material and labour, but some progress was made in overtaking deferred maintenance of ties. To provide for renewals deferred during the year, less what was overtaken on ties, a net amount of $2,400,000 was charged to maintenance and carried to Maintenance Reserves.

Rolling stock maintenance included complete overhauls of 767 locomotives, 28,379 freight train cars and 1,294 passenger train cars. At the end of the year 98.2% of freight cars and 93.5% of locomotives were in serviceable condition. Owing to the situation as to material and labour, the rolling stock maintenance that was done, while adequate for the traffic volume, did not effect any reduction in the deferred work accumulated during the war years.

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES amounted to $133,952,979, an increase of $16,055,016, or 13.6%, over 1946. The heavier traffic, together with higher wage rates, increased prices of fuel and other supplies, and widespread severe weather conditions in the early part of the year accounted for the greater expense.

Freight train operating performance showed improvement, reflecting in part the intensive efforts to obtain maximum utilization of the limited supply of equipment. Miles made per car on line averaged 16,973 compared with 16,177 the previous year, and the proportion of empty to total car miles was the lowest in many years. The average mileage per locomotive was 44,591, compared with 42,316 in 1946. Uncontrollable costs so predominated, however, that transportation expenses took 42.1% of gross earnings, a proportion never before reached, compared with 40.3% in the previous year.

The following statistical averages are indicative of the general level of efficiency in operations:

	1947	1946
Freight Train Load—gross tons	1,723	1,688
Freight Train Speed—miles per hour	15.9	16.1
Gross Ton Miles per Freight Train Hour	27,456	27,187
Freight Train Fuel Consumption—pounds per 1,000 gross ton miles	115	116
Freight Car Load—tons	31.2	30.8

RAILWAY TAX ACCRUALS amounted to $16,172,935, of which $12,000,000 was provision for Dominion Income and Provincial Corporation taxes, a reduction of $1,000,000 from the 1946 provision.

NET EARNINGS from railway operations were $22,892,189, an increase of $2,049,139. Out of each dollar of gross earnings, only seven cents of net was realized. In 1944 when gross earnings were roughly the same as in 1947, net earnings amounted to $43,159,664, or nearly double the 1947 figure. In this comparison the 1947 results are favoured by the increase in earnings derived from the rate increases on international traffic to which previous reference has been made.

OTHER INCOME

Other Income, at $24,788,927, was the highest in your Company's history. It was $2,009,133 more than in the previous record year of 1946.

The net earnings from ocean and coastal steamship operations decreased $401,917. Ocean steamship earnings were greater, due principally to the addition of the sixth Beaver ship to your Company's North Atlantic fleet and the return to passenger service in July of the Empress of Canada. The decline in net earnings of coastal steamships, chiefly due to increased costs of operation, more than offset the improvement in ocean steamship earnings. Higher freight and passenger charges were put into effect on the British Columbia service on the removal of price control but were not effective early enough to affect greatly the year's results.

Net earnings of your hotels were better than in any previous year; they exceeded, by $545,870, those of 1946 which had been the highest up to that time. Labour and material costs have been advancing rapidly over the past few years and in order to catch up with these costs it became necessary in the early summer to increase charges for meals and rooms in all your hotels. This, together with the larger volume of business enjoyed by your resort hotels, was responsible for the more favourable results.

The revenues from communication services were augmented by an increase of 20% in rates on telegraph traffic to and from the United States which was authorized by the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada on June 6, 1947, following a general increase allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Domestic rates remained unchanged throughout the year. As a result of rising costs, net earnings were $302,392 less.

Earnings from miscellaneous properties decreased $380,216, of which a large portion was due to the lower earnings from the old Hotel Vancouver. The lease of this property to the Citizens' Rehabilitation Council was renewed to April, 1948. An option for sale of the property was granted by your Company which remained open for acceptance at the end of the year.

Dividend income increased by $5,984,263. Dividends from The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, at $8.00 per share amounted to $13,460,000 compared with $4.25 per share and $7,150,625 in 1946. The sustained heavy export demand and the marked improvement in world market prices for base metals enabled larger returns to be realized than were earned during the past several years.

Net income from interest, exchange, separately operated properties and miscellaneous sources decreased $3,436,475. Interest from the Steamship Replacement Fund decreased $298,207, owing to withdrawals from the Fund for expenditures on ships. Exchange account decreased $1,514,259. There was a decrease of $1,995,455 as a result of stating sterling expenditures for fixed charges at the official rate, but this was offset in part by the benefit for a full year of the revaluation, effective July 6, 1946, of the Canadian dollar in relation to the currencies of the United Kingdom and the United States. The earnings of your Air Lines were $956,637 less and there was an increase of $337,162 in the deficit of the Northern Alberta Railways, half of which is borne by your Company.

FIXED CHARGES

Fixed charges amounted to $15,787,174, a decrease of $2,700,939. Of this, $705,484 was brought about principally by a reduction in funded debt outstanding and in leased line rentals. The balance is the result of stating interest and rents payable in sterling at the official rate instead of at par of exchange.

NET INCOME AND DIVIDENDS

Net income amounted to $31,893,942, an increase of $6,759,211 over 1946. Dividends declared from the year's net income aggregated $21,307,682, of which $4,557,682 was for two half-yearly dividends on the Preference Stock of 2 per cent. each and $16,750,000 for dividends on the Ordinary Stock of 2 per cent. paid November 1, 1947, and 3 per cent. payable March 31, 1948. The source of income for the payment of dividends on the Ordinary Stock was indicated clearly in special announcements made by your Directors. The last such statement, issued February 9, 1948, was as follows:

> "The Directors consider it desirable to point out that this dividend of 3 per cent. making a total dividend payment of 5 per cent. in respect of operations for the year 1947 is made possible only by income from sources other than railway operations. Continued increases in gross earnings from freight traffic had been largely offset by decreases in passenger traffic and by increases in wages and the cost of materials and supplies."

BALANCE SHEET

Total assets at the end of the year amounted to $1,648,453,823, an increase of $26,008,155 during the year. There was a net increase of $32,033,830 in Property Investment, details of which are shown in a supporting schedule to the Balance Sheet. The largest item of expenditure was $26,011,981 for Rolling Stock, of which $19,765,867 was for new freight cars.

FINANCE

The amount of serial equipment obligations paid during the year was $8,264,000, reducing the Funded Debt by that amount and reducing the amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock pledged as Collateral by $268,000.

As of January 2, 1948, The Royal Trust Company, as Trustee, entered into an agreement under which $20,000,000 principal amount of Equipment Trust Certificates was issued, guaranteed as to principal and interest by your Company. This issue, designated as Series "J" maturing in equal annual instalments from January 2, 1949, to January 2, 1958, inclusive, is payable in Canadian currency, and bears interest at 2% per annum payable semi-annually commencing July 2, 1948. Under this arrangement, equipment constructed or to be constructed at an estimated cost of $25,027,410 in Canadian funds is leased to your Company at a rental equal to the instalments of principal of and interest on the Equipment Trust Certificates, such rental being payable on June 30 and December 30 in each year from 1948 to 1957 inclusive.

PENSIONS

Charges to working expenses for pensions amounted to $7,887,000. This includes your Company's proportion of the pension allowances paid during the year, levies in respect of employees covered by the United States Railroad Retirement Act, and the annual contribution of $1,750,000 to the Pension Trust Fund.

WAGE NEGOTIATIONS

At the beginning of the year notice was served by various groups of employees requesting extended annual vacation allowances. Subsequently a Board of Conciliation reported substantially in favour of the extensions asked for and a settlement was then negotiated which will be effective in 1948.

During the year certain groups of employees pressed requests for changes in working conditions in their agreements all of which involved increased expense to your Company. The proposals of the maintenance of equipment employees and the railway telegraphers were disposed of through negotiation. In other cases Boards of Conciliation were established as a result of which settlements were reached after further negotiations. Some cases are still out-

HIGHLIGHTS

	1947	1946	1945
Gross Earnings	$318,585,919	$292,495,828	$316,109,358
Working Expenses	295,693,730	271,652,778	280,055,024
Net Earnings	22,892,189	20,843,050	36,054,334
Other Income	24,788,927	22,779,794	15,106,957
Interest and Rental Charges	$15,787,174	$18,488,113	$19,547,129
Preference Stock Dividends	4,557,682	4,557,682	5,031,500
Ordinary Stock Dividends	16,750,000	16,750,000	16,750,000
Balance for Modernization & Other Corporate Purposes	10,586,260	3,827,049	9,832,662
Ratio, Net to Gross Earnings	7.19%	7.13%	11.41%
Average Interest Rate	3.64%	3.66%	3.84%
Preference Dividend Rate	4%	4%	4%
Ordinary Dividend Rate	5%	5%	5%
Tons of Freight Carried	59,034,547	51,400,892	54,822,012
Number of Passengers Carried	14,636,353	15,583,990	17,740,684
Revenue per Ton Mile	0.95c	0.93c	0.83c
Revenue per Passenger Mile	2.40c	2.12c	1.97c
Total Pay Rolls, All Services	$193,960,029	$178,982,649	$172,203,023
Number of Employees	83,528	82,180	84,062
Average Annual Wage	$2,322	$2,178	$2,049

RAILWAY OPERATIONS

GROSS EARNINGS in 1947 increased $26,090,091, or 8.9%, over those of 1946, and were but $285,115 below those of 1944, the year of highest earnings.

FREIGHT EARNINGS amounted to $250,893,574, an increase of $32,342,966, or 14.8%, over 1946. The total was greater than in any previous year and $17,775,101 in excess of 1944, the next highest year. Increases in rates on international, overhead and certain import and export traffic produced more than $10,000,000 of the year's freight revenue.

Greater earnings were reported from general manufactures, grain and grain products, petroleum, lumber, paper and merchandise. No serious declines occurred in the movement of important commodities but small decreases were recorded in coal and coke, livestock and meat products. It was impossible at all times to meet fully the demand for freight cars but the situation was eased in the latter part of the year with the delivery of a substantial number of new cars.

The volume of business, measured in ton miles, was 11.6% greater than in 1946, but 4.3% and 3.9% respectively less than in 1944 and 1945. Tons handled, at 59,034,547, established a new record.

PASSENGER EARNINGS totalled $40,322,874, which were $5,057,771, or 11.1%, less than in 1946, and $16,531,423 below the wartime peak of 1945. There was a decline of $6,664,000 from military traffic, which was heavy in the early part of 1946, and some increase in revenue arising from trans-Atlantic passengers, traffic from the United States, as well as domestic travel.

The number of passengers carried one mile totalled 1,665,585,000, a decrease of 21.7% from 1946. This arose from a decrease in passengers carried of 6.1% and a reduction in the average journey from 136.4 miles to 113.8 miles. Coach traffic declined more than first class traffic and while earnings from sleeping, parlor and dining car services were less, available space continued to be well taken up. The fare per passenger mile averaged 2.40 cents as against 2.12 cents in 1946, due in part to certain fares over routes competitive with United States lines having been increased concurrently with increases authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

WORKING EXPENSES increased $24,040,952, or 8.8%. Wages and salaries increased $10,916,533, of which approximately $6,500,000 was due to bearing the full year's cost of the wage increase of 10 cents per hour granted June 1, 1946. The balance arose from the greater number of hours worked together with certain wage adjustments and changes in working conditions granted various groups of employees. Expenses for material and supplies and other items increased $13,828,748, while tax accruals were $704,329 less.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1947

ASSETS

Property Investment:		
Railway, Rolling Stock and Inland Steamships	$ 880,747,256	
Improvements on Leased Property	107,956,776	
Stocks and Bonds—Leased Railway Companies	134,169,779	
Ocean and Coastal Steamships	54,545,167	
Hotel, Communication and Miscellaneous Properties	97,644,309	
		$ 1,275,063,287
Other Investments:		
Stocks and Bonds—Controlled Companies	$ 69,939,167	
Miscellaneous Investments	47,039,979	
Advances to Controlled and Other Companies	7,236,035	
Mortgages Collectible and Advances to Settlers	1,293,295	
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites	10,782,049	
Unsold Lands and Other Properties	13,423,071	
Maintenance Fund	27,600,000	
Insurance Fund	12,460,156	
Steamship Replacement Fund	34,645,823	
		224,419,575
Current Assets:		
Material and Supplies	$ 36,712,903	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	14,741,396	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	17,968,071	
Dominion of Canada Securities	31,667,000	
Cash	42,644,686	
		143,734,056
Unadjusted Debits:		
Insurance Prepaid	$ 238,296	
Unamortized Discount on Bonds	3,781,185	
Other Unadjusted Debits	1,217,424	
		5,236,905
		$ 1,648,453,823

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock:		
Ordinary Stock	$ 335,000,000	
Preference Stock—4% Non-cumulative	137,256,921	
		$ 472,256,921
Perpetual 4% Consolidated Debenture Stock	$ 325,856,729	
LESS: Pledged as collateral to bonds and equipment obligations	30,418,500	
		295,438,229
Funded Debt		75,301,000
Current Liabilities:		
Pay Rolls	$ 7,053,336	
Audited Vouchers	9,284,072	
Net Traffic Balances	4,491,862	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable	9,452,084	
Accrued Fixed Charges	938,186	
Unmatured Dividend Declared	2,278,841	
Other Current Liabilities	13,339,604	
		46,837,985
Deferred Liabilities:		
Dominion Government Unemployment Relief	$ 1,447,223	
Miscellaneous	2,961,578	
		4,408,801
Reserves and Unadjusted Credits:		
Maintenance Reserves	$ 27,600,000	
Depreciation Reserves	324,478,772	
Investment Reserves	3,702,115	
Insurance Reserve	12,460,156	
Contingent Reserves	5,188,998	
Unadjusted Credits	6,475,843	
		379,905,884
Premium on Capital and Debenture Stock		34,458,562
Land Surplus		60,722,480
Profit and Loss Balance		279,123,961
		$ 1,648,453,823

ERIC A. LESLIE,
Vice-President and Comptroller.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY:

We have examined the above General Balance Sheet of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as at December 31, 1947, the Income and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending on that date and other related schedules, and have compared them with the books and records of the Company.

The records of the securities owned by the Company at December 31, 1947, were verified by an examination of those securities which were in the custody of its Treasurer and by certificates received from such depositaries as were holding securities in safe custody for the Company.

In our opinion the General Balance Sheet, Income and Profit and Loss Accounts and the other related schedules are properly drawn up so as to present fairly the financial position of the Company at December 31, 1947, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

Montreal, March 5, 1948.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

standing, notably those concerning maintenance of way employees and conductors and trainmen.

The effect of the settlements negotiated during 1947 will be to increase the payroll expenses by approximately $2,250,000 per annum.

In November representatives of practically all organized employees served notice asking for a general wage increase of thrity-five cents per hour or its equivalent. It was impossible to entertain these requests, and they will be the subject of investigation by Boards of Conciliation early in 1948. A general wage increase of thrity-five cents per hour for all employees of your Company would mean an increased payroll expense of nearly $65,000,000. Your Company, while fully aware of the sharp rise that has taken place in the cost of living during the year, is firmly of the view that the demands made are not justified under existing circumstances.

To relieve the existing labour shortage, your Company made application to the proper authorities to recruit in Europe and bring to Canada for employment in track and other maintenance work a total of 1,720 men. Your Company obligated itself to provide employment for such men for a limited period following their entry into Canada at wage rates and under conditions of employment, including accomodation, not less favourable to the employee than those prevailing in the locality for similar classifications of employment.

CANADIAN PACIFIC AIR LINES, LIMITED

The realignment of services following the survey of Canada's air transport requirements conducted by the Air Transport Board, mentioned in the last Annual Report, resulted in the relinquishment during the early part of 1947 of almost all the non-schedule or charter licences held by your Air Lines. On the other hand, certain new routes were assigned, including the scheduled services between Vancouver and Prince Rupert; Vancouver and Calgary via the Okanagan Valley; Winnipeg and Flin Flon via The Pas; and Seven Islands and Knob Lake. In order to meet the requirements of the new services, nine twin-engined aircraft were acquired and 26 of the smaller and older planes were disposed of.

The loss of earnings from the charter operations previously conducted and the cost of organizing and developing the new routes, combined with the increased costs of materials and labour, resulted in a net loss, after depreciation, of $584,266 as compared with a profit of $372,371 in the previous year.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE RAILROAD COMPANY

A dividend on the capital stock of this Company was declared on February 19, 1947, at the rate of $1.00 per share, amounting to $791,104, of which your Company received $359,829.

Gross earnings of the Soo Line for the year amounted to $32,487,992, an increase of $4,517,844 over the previous year. Freight earnings were $4,617,368 higher, principally as a result of the increases in rates authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Working expenses for the year amounted to $30,454,813, an increase of $3,502,733.

Net income for the year, after provision for fixed and contingent charges, amounted to $1,183,000 compared with $154,188 in the previous year.

The voting trust agreement which had been entered into pursuant to the plan of rorganization of the Soo Line was terminated at December 31, 1947, by unanimous action of the Voting Trustees. The effect of this action was to transfer to the shareholders the right to vote the capital stock of which your Company now owns 50.3%.

The Wisconsin Central continues to be operated by the Soo Line as agent for the Trustees of the Wisconsin Central. The plan of reorganization previously proposed by an Examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission has now been approved with certain modifications by the Commission. Your Company as well as other interested parties have petitioned for an order for further modification of certain features of the plan. On February 2, 1948, the Commission issued an order reopening the proceedings for further hearing.

THE DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY

The plan of reorganization proposed by the Trustees of the South Shore as a result of the negotiations between your Company and representatives of the holders of a substantial portion of the First Mortgage Bonds, which was under consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission at the end of 1946, was approved by the Commission on June 19, 1947, with certain modifications. In order to expedite the reorganization proceedings, all parties in interest have agreed not to file any objections to the modified plan, which has now been certified to the District Court.

Gross earnings of the South Shore for the year were $5,323,656, an increase of $1,233,257, of which approximately $731,000 was due to higher freight rates. Net earnings amounted to $537,460, an increase of $526,685 over the previous year.

RATES AND SERVICES

Previous reference has been made in this Report to the application filed with the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada for authority to increase freight rates by 30%. There were certain exceptions to the request for a general increase, namely the statutory grain rates which may only be increased by authority of Parliament and rates on coal and coke for which definite amounts per ton were requested. It was estimated that the overall increase in freight revenues involved in the application amounted to 22.6%.

Following the release from price control of freight and express charges, under order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board effective September 15, 1947, the railways of Canada took steps to increase by 30% competitive freight rates and competitive express rates.

The railway companies felt justified in proposing these increases in rates which they had voluntarily established to meet competition, because their competitors' costs had also substantially increased and the abnormally low rates could therefore no longer be justified. Such rates as increased would in no instances have exceeded either the normal rates previously established without regard to competition or those fixed as maximum rates by the Board of Transport.

The Board ruled, however, that all rates, including these competitive rates, were under consideration in the general application and that it was desirable that they should continue to be considered together until final disposition. The railways were therefore ordered to suspend these increases.

NEW ROLLING STOCK PLACED IN SERVICE DURING YEAR:

Locomotives	
Steam	6
Diesel	13
Freight Train Cars	
Box	2,672
Automobile	500
Hopper	251
Refrigerator	55
Caboose	50
Passenger Train Cars	
Baggage	10
Coach	7

OPERATING REGIONS

A reorganization was undertaken during the year under which there were constituted the Eastern, Prairie and Pacific operating regions replacing the previous geographical divisions known as Eastern and Western Lines. The ever-increasing importance of the Province of British Columbia in the Canadian economy was recognized by withdrawing the Company's lines in that Province from Western Lines and establishing the Pacific Region. The remainder of the Company's operations in Western Lines, comprising those in the extensive grain producing areas and the growing industrial centres of the Prairie Provinces, now make up the newly formed Prairie Region.

STEAMSHIP REPLACEMENT

The Beavercove, fourth of the Atlantic Beavers designed and built for your Company, was delivered during 1947 and entered regular freight service between Canada and the British Isles in September. The Beaverburn and Beaverford, ultimately intended for the Pacific, remained in the Atlantic service throughout the year. The six Beaver ships combined carried 445,960 tons of cargo, principally vital foodstuffs, to the United Kingdom, and carried 91,101 tons to Canada. In addition, 1,295 passengers were accommodated on the Beaverburn and Beaverford.

In July the Empress of Canada, the former Duchess of Richmond, which had been completely overhauled and reconditioned, returned to the Atlantic service and up to the end of the year carried 10,241 passengers and 36,484 tons of cargo.

The Duchess of Bedford was released from troop transport service and is being refitted before returning to the Atlantic service. She is to be renamed the Empress of France. Serious delays have been encountered owing to scarcity of materials and the lack of sufficient numbers of skilled workmen in the shipyards.

In September your Company purchased the former German motor vessel Huascaran and renamed her Beaverbrae. This vessel was reconditioned and is now in service in the transport of displaced persons and immigrants from Europe. The Beaverbrae has a carrying capacity of approximately 800 passengers and 6,000 tons of cargo.

The Princess Kathleen, fully reconditioned and with modernized fittings, re-entered your Company's service on the triangle run between Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle. The two new passenger steamships being constructed for the British Columbia Coast Service are expected to be placed in service before the end of 1948.

Discussions were continued with shipbuilders in the United Kingdom looking toward the placing of contracts for the construction of two large passenger vessels, one for Pacific service and one for the Atlantic, plans and specifications for which were completed in 1946.

CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS

In anticipation of your confirmation, capital appropriations in addition to those approved at the last Annual Meeting were authorized by your Directors during the year in the amount of $36,390,854. Included were provisions of $22,720,000 for 63 locomotives and 1,705 freight train cars, $8,000,000 for construction of a new freight yard at Montreal, and $2,738,843 for the acquisition of the motor vessel Huascaran and for betterments to the Empress of Canada.

Your approval will be requested also for capital appropriations of $43,280,017 for the year 1948. The principal items are as follows:

Additions and betterments to stations, freight sheds, coaling and watering facilities and enginehouses	$ 3,615,297
Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form	829,327
Tie plates, rail anchors and miscellaneous roadway betterments	1,292,193
Replacement of rail in main line and branch line tracks with heavier section	1,110,299
Installation of automatic signals	372,583
Additional terminal and side track accommodation	759,454
Additions and betterments to shop machinery	494,228
New rolling stock	31,524,072
Additions and betterments to rolling stock	1,489,400
Ocean steamships	90,000
Additions and betterments to communication facilities	1,638,238

DIRECTORATE

It is with deep regret that your Directors record the loss by death of a member of the Board, Mr. George W. Spinney, C.M.G., in February, 1948.

Mr. Spinney, who was appointed a Director in 1944 and a Member of the Executive Committee of the Board in 1946, gave to the affairs of your Company the full benefit of his great talents and wise counsel.

Mr. Spinney's sterling character and sound judgment had won for him the respect and regard of Governments and of commercial and financial bodies both at home and abroad. An able administrator, he influenced beneficially many phases of Canadian economic life. His patriotic services in the organization of the First Victory Loan of the Dominion of Canada and his Chairmanship of the National War Finance Committee made an important contribution to Allied Victory, which was suitably recognized by His Majesty and by the Government of Canada. His zeal in philanthropic and educational work was a source of inspiration to others and his warm human sympathies, his geniality and lightness of spirit enriched the lives of all those associated with him.

Early in the present year the health of Mr. W. M. Neal, C.B.E., Chairman and President of your Company, showed signs of deterioration and notwithstanding a prolonged rest he failed to improve. In consequence of advice from his physicians he asked that he be relieved of his responsibilities at the earliest possible date, and your Directors reluctantly felt impelled to accept his resignation.

Mr. Neal's record is one of distinctive achievement in the field of railway operation. Throughout the many years of his service, in whatever office he held, his zeal, ability and energy were conspicuous; and, beside serving your Company with great efficiency, he rendered the Country meritorious service in the War of 1914-18 as General Secretary of the Canadian Railway War Board; and again in the recent World War as Canadian representative on the Transportation Equipment Committee of the Combined Production and Resources Board of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.

At the meeting of the Board held on the date of this Report Mr. George A. Walker, K.C., Vice-President of your Company, a Director and member of the Executive Committee, was elected Chairman of the Company.

Mr. W. A. Mather, Vice-President of the Prairie Region of your Company's System, was elected a Director, a member of the Executive Committee and President of the Company.

The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching annual meeting. They are eligible for re-election:

Mr. D. C. Coleman, C.M.G., Mr. John W. Hobbs, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, P.C., Mr. R. S. McLaughlin, Sir Edward Peacock, G.C.V.O.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Throughout the years an enviable record of devotion to duty has been built up by the officers and employees of your Company. By their efforts the high standards of Canadian Pacific service have been not only maintained but advanced. Your Directors desire to express their appreciation of these achievements and their gratitude for the loyalty to the best interests of your Company continuously expressed through the competent performance of duty.

For the Directors,

W. A. MATHER
President.

MONTREAL, March 8, 1948

SPORTING LIFE

What You Can't See Can't Hurt You or The Coming of Television

By KIMBALL McILROY

A NOTE from New York to the effect that the Madison Square Garden Corporation is spending some twenty-five million bucks to build itself a bigger and better sporting emporium is very interesting, but not in itself highly significant. The boys who run big-time sport today are making a killing and there is every logic to the theory that two emporia will make twice as much money as one, so long as the suckers hold out, and there is no reason to believe that the supply of suckers will ever run out, or even suffer serious depletion. They may get poor but it's a good bet that they won't get wise.

What is significant about the business is a rather curious reason given to explain why the Garden people are so wise in constructing a spare: namely, that with two edifices on hand they can hold one box-fight per week for every one of the fifty-two weeks in the year. There are not, of course, fifty-two good fights to be witnessed anywhere in the civilized world in any one year, but since when has that mattered? No, the significance we're talking about (and taking a long time to get at, too) is that fifty-two fight nights per year are a good thing allegedly because they allow the Gardens to tie up the radio and television rights to an awful lot of fights tighter than a bull's ear in fly time.

IT SEEMS like only yesterday that nobody much thought that television was here to stay, and it's an interesting thing that the sports folks —along with tavern owners—were the first to see the possibilities in the gadget. This is rather odd in view of the fact that it was pointed out, and seemed self-evident on the face of it, that only a damn fool would pay twenty bucks to sit two hundred yards away from a ring, if he could sit for nothing in his own home and be in effect at ringside.

The conclusion which was drawn from this supposition, naturally, was that as soon as a sporting event was televised people would stay away from it in great droves. Now they may eventually do this, when there's a television set in every home, but most promoters of baseball and boxing and what-not don't think they will. If they did think so, there'd be no televised boxing, because a really top-notch boxing event (that is, one with big names and small punches) will draw up to a million bucks at the gate, while anyone who approached a television sponsor talking in such terms could justifiably be accused of wilful murder.

Just why there should have evolved a tie-up between gin mills and television is another matter entirely, though withal a provocative one. There may be something so disturbing about viewing on a small screen an event happening simultaneously many miles away that the average man can't stand the thought of it without a drink in his hand, but this seems unlikely. Nobody ever made a fortune out of putting movies into pubs, and there's no reason why a man can't drink in his own home, unless maybe it's his wife. Perhaps sport fans have an unfortunate predilection for The Drink but, then, who hasn't?

Let's leave that problem to the gin millers, the television authorities, and possibly the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, and get back to the important question: the one of whether or not television will tend to discourage people from attending ball games, the theatre, political gatherings, lynchings, and similar events in the flesh, and instead encourage them to view them in the sanctity of the home.

WHAT eventually happens with sports doesn't really matter, except in so far as the financial arrangements between the various interested parties are concerned. The event as seen in the ring or on the diamond will presumably be identical with that piped into the home. Not so with the stage, or with the written word if it should turn out, as some think it will, that nobody is going to bother reading a book when he can see the same story portrayed for him by beautiful actresses.

Right there's the hitch, of course. That business about "the *same* story", because with the world so full of self-appointed protectors of the morals of the very young, the very old, and those in-between it wouldn't be the same story at all, any more than the movies are.

PEOPLE are always asking themselves whether movies could be a real art form, like the stage or the novel. They could be, all right, but it's the most unlikely thing in the world that they ever will be. With the movies so insipid already that it's almost impossible to read anything not only between the lines but *in* them, a lot of people are squalling that they ought to be cleaned up. It's hard to figure out just how this would be done. In Orson Welles' "Macbeth," for example, it's a cinch guess that the delightful little scene wherein the sleepy porter discourses on the drawbacks of drink will (despite its apparently uplifting subject matter) be deleted. A little thing, but significant.

If anything, the radio has more crippling interdictions than the movies, and certainly far more insipid stuff comes out of it. You can't ridicule ministers (out goes "Elmer Gantry"), you can't dwell on prostitution (clean up "Crime and Punishment"), you can't dwell on physical or mental imperfections (careful with "Of Human Bondage" and, presumably, "The Idiot"), you can't write about kidnapping (good Lord, all this and Robert Louis Stevenson too!), and so on, with the added drawback that you've got to censor for the eyes as well.

All this hasn't got an awful lot to do with sports, except for the fact that sporting events are a natural for the medium and will inevitably take up a good deal of the telecasting (?) time, so that if you're going to look at much athletic activity you're bound to see a lot of other stuff as well, and as the innocent victim of a surfeit of galloping guff you ought to have some say in the matter.

Unfortunately, television, being brought right into the home, is above all other forms of amusement subject to the argument that all material presented must be of such a type that it can't possibly offend or corrupt the little tots who will certainly spend most of their time looking at it.

On the face of it, and according to generally accepted information, this argument is unanswerable. But this department is willing to wager that if Mr. Kinsey, or some such peculiarly qualified gentleman, were to make a survey, he would be hard put to it to find a handful of kids who had been corrupted by the movies, radio, books, or Shakespeare, compared to a very large number indeed who had learned the more intriguing facts of life behind barns, in the writing on the walls of certain utilitarians hideaways, and from the reading of small mimeographed booklets which in our day seemed to be continually making the rounds of the junior set. To be absolutely truthful, the favorite source of spicy reading for the more libidinous juniors was a piece of literature which is unlikely ever to be banned from public reading anywhere.

Of course, it may well be that television will turn out to be merely the source through which sport events are brought into the home, and not a replacement for the adult book or play. This would be an ideal solution. Nobody can object much to the subject matter of something which he is not compelled to attend. Censors of burlesque shows, please note.

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THE BOOKSHELF

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No Classicist Will Be Very Happy With Thornton Wilder's Caesar

By L. A. MACKAY

THE IDES OF MARCH—by Thornton Wilder—Musson—$3.00.

THORNTON WILDER shares with many writers, ancient and modern, a fondness for using past events to present his reflections on the life of the present. This desire has led him, in "The Ides of March", into strange ways. The book is a free fantasy on the name of Caesar, treating the story of his murder with the debonair insouciance of the mediaeval romancers; like them, it is more interested in telling a colorful tale, with an instructive moral, than in fidelity to history. The handling of events is as free as if Franklin Roosevelt were portrayed in the last year of his life combatting simultaneously Adolf Hitler and Emperor William II, and carrying through the New Deal at the same time.

Puppets Parade

The method of presenting the story, however, in a series of selections from imaginary letters and diaries, creates a strong illusion of actuality, even though this is curiously combined with an inability to bring any of the characters to life. None of them sounds like himself except Cicero, who plays a very minor role; indeed none of the others, except a couple of minor literary characters, sounds like anybody at all. They are puppets assuming attitudes and uttering platitudes to order.

It is perhaps a tribute to Mr. Wilder's peculiar gift that these puppets do achieve the opaque, external quality of competent reporting, rather than the penetrating vitality and internal conviction that the creative novelist gives his characters. This opacity, which in other circumstances might have been a hindrance, actually helps to further the illusion of reporting.

One cannot help wondering, however, just why Mr. Wilder chose this theme and handled it in this way. For all the relevance it has to the actual Caesar, the book might almost as well have been written about a monarch of Timbuctoo. Mr. Wilder's method can only bewilder or antagonize those who know the history, and except for cashing in on whatever public interest may be felt in a widely but vaguely known figure, it is not easy to see what value this approach has for those who do not know the history. Nor is it easy to see why, in a method that attempts to suggest the flavor of actuality, the author should indulge in errors that go so far beyond the limits of probable ignorance that one would suspect them of being deliberate if they served any purpose.

It is not a question of anachronism. That can have a charm of its own, even a peculiar vividness and emphasis, as in Giraudoux's *Guerre de Trois*, or Christopher Morley's *Trojan Horse;* but in a world bulging with reference books, why be preposterously, pretentiously, and aimlessly wrong? Why make elementary mistakes in geography? Why give well-known characters names they did not bear, and could not possibly have borne, even to the extent of making the very feminine Clodia into a person of ambiguous gender? And when a man indulges in the pedantry of quoting Latin, he might at least indulge in the accurate pedantry of getting it right.

Slap-dash Approach

Such flaws would not in themselves suffice to condemn a work of fiction; but they bear witness to a rather slap-dash and superficial approach, which shows itself also in the motivation, the character-drawing, and the reflections on religious and political problems, whose lack of originality and profundity is not compensated by an adequate air of attention and conviction. The interweaving of public and private motives in a critical situation is always fascinating to contemplate, but Mr. Wilder too often fails to make either type of motive convincing.

It is a pity that one must make these reservations, for the book had many interesting possibilities. In particular, the presentation of the action through a series of expanding circles, adding new detail from a different point of view each time the familiar ground is retraced, is an effective and well-handled device.

Black Future

By RODNEY GREY

WHEN SMUTS GOES—by Arthur Keppel-Jones—Ryerson—$2.25.

ARTHUR KEPPEL-JONES, Lecturer in History at the University of the Witwatersrand, has written this history of South Africa from 1952 to 2010. Since the days of Swift and Defoe, the profession of the political pamphleteer has perhaps unfortunately declined; here is evidence of rebirth. "When Smuts Goes" is a contribution to political literature that ranks with Swift's "Modest Proposal"; like Dean Swift, Mr. Keppel-Jones combines an academic flavour with incisive wit in a lively incursion into the politics of his time and place.

The author is distressed by nationalism, race hatred, and the petty bigotry of South African politics—forces which will increase when Smuts goes. The Nationalists, representing all those forces detested by Mr. Keppel-Jones, may be assumed to come to power. From that point this futuristic history takes its departure—it is a sad and bloody history of increasing white nationalism, of native revolt, of growing tension between South Africa and the outside world, and the eventual subjugation of the ox-wagon republic by United Nations forces. It is fanciful history perhaps, but these events foretold Cassandra-like are potential in the present situation.

Of the prophecies of "When Smuts Goes" the author says: "They concern deep-rooted tendencies in South African politics and thought, tendencies which merely happen at present to find their expression in that party. (The Nationalists) . . . must not complain if they have the highest priority on the black list which enlightened and humane South Africans are forced to compile." As one enlightened and humane South African, Mr. Keppel-Jones has flung his stone. According to press reports this uncomfortable prophecy is creating more than a ripple in South Africa; it may be a major factor influencing the outcome of the next general election.

The device of prophecy is eminently suited to the political pamphleteer—perhaps some Canadian can be found to imitate Mr. Keppel-Jones. Canadians concerned with the future of South Africa, a member of the Commonwealth, will read "When Smuts Goes" with an appreciation of the supreme disservice done the Nationalists; those who are concerned with academic freedom will wonder how in the strained atmosphere of the Witwatersrand a Lecturer in History can speak out loud and clear; those who fight the battle against racial hatred will welcome this blow struck for their cause.

BOOK SERVICE

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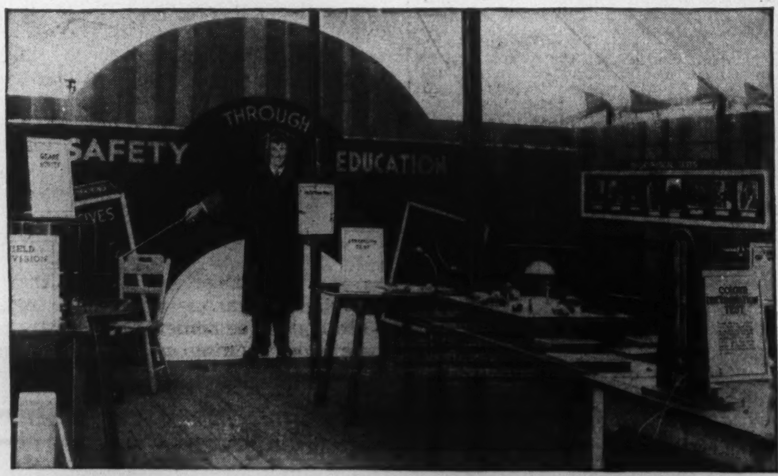
Designed in the interests of public safety by John Labatt Limited of London, a psycho-physical safe driving testing unit drew crowds at exhibitions and fairs last fall.

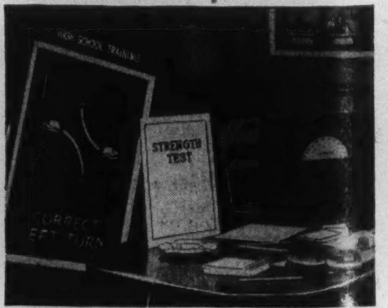
The long range purpose of this unit is to awaken public interest in this method of cutting down the traffic accident rate. The immediate effect has been to bring home to several hundred drivers that they suffer now from easily corrected deficiencies which might involve them in serious trouble on the highways.

"Education" says a noted Canadian safety authority, "is a vitally important factor in the development of a traffic safety programme. Now that the equipment and personnel has been provided, we have been able to make a very useful beginning."

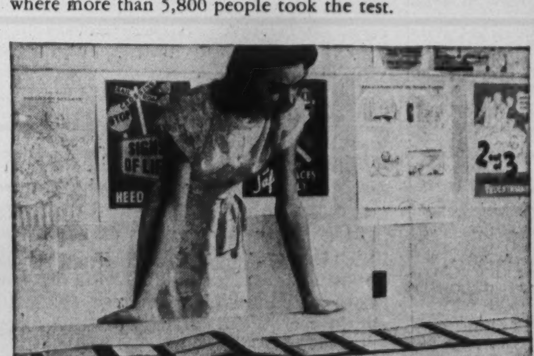
This mobile unit visited 10 fairs last fall. Tested over 11,800 men and women. Tests include *Visual Acuity* . . . 43% of those tested were found to suffer from visual defects often correctable . . . *Distance Judgment* . . . some drivers were advised in consequence to allow more space than they would naturally do in meeting or overtaking other cars, *Field of Vision* . . . the ability to see objects approaching from sides . . . *Strength . . . Colour Discrimination . . . Steadiness . . . Glare Acuity* and *Reaction Time.*



After testing, each visitor was given a combined rating of A, B, C, D, or E. But none scored A (perfection) on all tests. This view shows the interior of the tent at the C.N.E. where more than 5,800 people took the test.



A corner of C.N.E. tent. In addition to actual tests, the long term educational object of the exhibit is illustrated here. High school driver training has been shown, for instance, to have a marked effect in cutting accident rates when it has been tried.



Colour Discrimination Test. These are the objectives of the safe driving project: (1) To offer short courses related to safety to Motor Vehicle Fleet Supervisors; (2) To foster courses in Driver Education; (3) To co-operate with all existing organizations in furthering highways safety.

Eye tests. Only 12.5% of all the people tested rated A for Glare Acuity, only 1.25% on Field of Vision. The mere knowledge of weakness on either of these points immediately makes the person tested a potentially safer driver. In this case forewarned has been proved to be forearmed.

PUBLISHED IN SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SAFETY BY JOHN LABATT LIMITED

THE BOOKSHELF

About Real People

By THADDEUS KAY

SONS OF THE STRANGER—by Fielding Burke—*Longmans, Green*—$3.50.

THIS is an historical novel, inasmuch as most of the action takes place in a western American mining town some forty or fifty years ago, but it bears no more relation to the average historical novel than a blackjack does to a rapier. In place of bewigged gallants it offers embattled miners, for scheming princes it substitutes equally conscienceless mine-owners, and for fair ladies we must accept the miners' women, unglamorous but credible.

It is an old-fashioned novel, too, in that the narrative is simple and direct, the issues involved seem important, and the emotions evoked are basic and unsophisticated. Above all, it is an old-fashioned novel because the central figure is primarily a person and only secondarily a class or an Idea.

This hero is Dan MacNair, an intelligent and imaginative boy, brought up in a miner's home but deeply influenced by a wise old man from the outer world, in whose legal education the miners see a salvation for their hopes and their union built on firmer ground than strikes and violence. After a narrow escape from a frame-up which would have meant his legal murder, Dal lives for a year with an Indian tribe from whom he learns something of patience, calm, and the wider perspective, and then goes on to study the law and become a labor lawyer.

But it is not as simple as this. Complicating Dal's life and confusing his ideas are Fai Barnett, the cousin with whom he was raised and whose simplicity and steadfastness guide him eventually back to her and the things they both believe in, and Kathryn, the mine-owner's sister, with whom he has a brief but turbulent affair, the memory of which is to be with him all his life. Then too there are his friends, the miners and their sympathizers, his enemies, the owners with their spies and hirelings, Lerbeau, the Haitian sergeant of the troops sent in to protect strikebreakers, and many others.

This is the class-struggle of the days before the expression became a political catchword, the desperate, sometimes hopeless, almost always wholly justified fight of the truly downtrodden against incredible cruelty and oppression. It is the truth which Communism has obscured and prostituted to its own ends. It is the eternal struggle of the little man for the right to think and speak and the opportunity to earn a decent living, and it has nothing to do with political slogans. As such, it is completely believable.

There are flaws in the book: a tendency to paint the good people all white and the bad people all black, the fantastic key incident of Fai's stubborn willingness to let people believe Lerbeau's child is hers, but there are not many of them and they are easy to forgive in view of the fact that the author has given us something very rare today: a long, sincere, and moving novel about real people.

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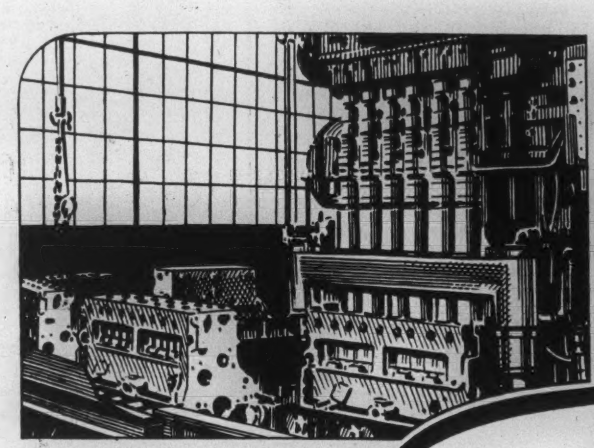

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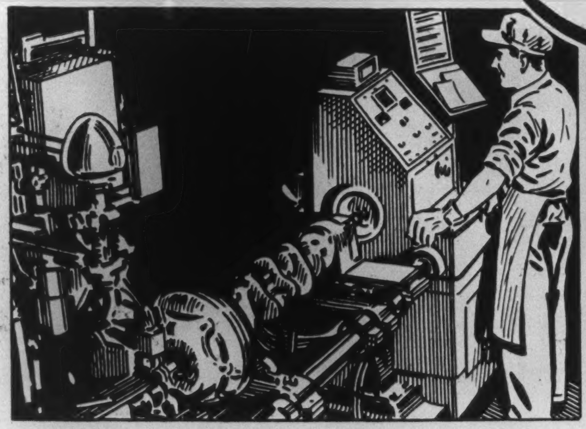

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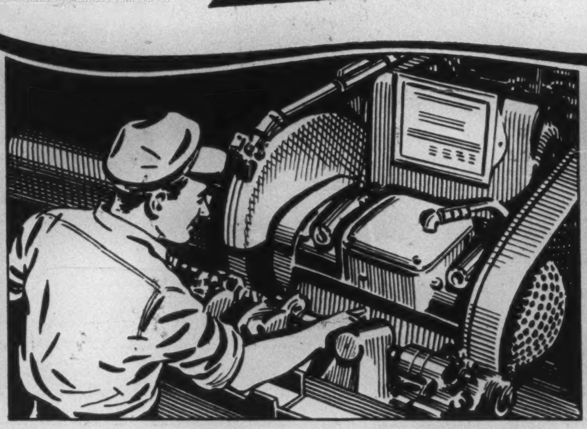

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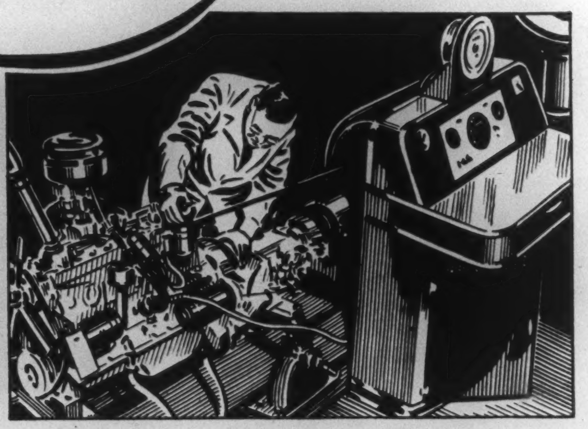

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

When Race Taxes Got Too Heavy, Turf Men Were Ready to Quit

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

LANSDOWNE and Brighouse, the two most important race tracks in British Columbia, have had a narrow escape from going back to grass this summer. The B.C. Turf and Country Club, Ltd., declared it was impossible to continue operations under existing regulations. The last two seasons had shown a book loss of $15,000. The gates were padlocked and the owners of horses in the stables were given notice to take them elsewhere.

There may have been a bit of bluff in the threat, but it worked. Last year the provincial government received $258,645 in taxes for twenty-eight days' racing, and the Dominion government got $201,693. In 1946 and 1947 the two governments collected a total of $868,000, and contributed nothing towards purses or other expenses.

With no racing, there would be no taxes. The finance ministers decided not to force the issue, possibly realizing that the closing of the tracks would be highly unpopular anyway, and so the "take" of the operators was raised from seven per cent to around nine per cent. The provincial government's cut of seven per cent stands, but there is a possibility that the Dominion government's "divvy" of five per cent may be discontinued. It was brought in as a war measure.

Until such time as the Dominion government drops its five per cent, there will be 21 cents deducted from every dollar bet before distribution is made to the winners. Theoretically, if a man makes five $2 bets in an afternoon, his two dollars, and ten cents more, will be collected in taxes.

There is around $6,000,000 invested in the horse thoroughbred industry in the province, and the usual claim is made that racing is chiefly intended to improve the breed. As an earnest of this two stallions were imported from U.K. three years ago.

One of these stallions, Onslaught, is dead. The get of the other, Mabe Monday, will be on the tracks next year.

The B.C. government made a grant of $18,000 for the importation of these two stallions.

The municipality of Richmond, where Lansdowne and Brighouse are located, stood to lose $8400 in taxes because of the threatened close-down. It collected $300 per day for the twenty-eight days of the racing season.

About two hundred employees would have been out of a job this summer. Many of these are veterans on small pensions, but there is a generous sprinkling of school teachers and other white collar men who spend their holidays in the pari-mutuel boxes at good rates of pay.

Church Funerals

The Anglican clergy and the deanery of the New Westminster diocese are striving to educate the public to have funerals from churches instead of from funeral parlors, but the chances of the campaign succeeding are admittedly slim. Only five per cent of Protestant funeral services are now carried out in churches, as against ninety-nine per cent for the Roman Catholics. The funeral parlors, being smaller, have not the bleak appearance of an almost empty church at the last rites.

Cremation is steadily gaining in popularity in British Columbia. More than ten per cent of the bodies are disposed of in that sanitary way in Vancouver, where the cost of cremation is $45, as against $50 up for a burial plot. All Hindus, and ninety-five per cent of the Japanese, are cremated. Roman Catholics frown on the custom.

Rail Cars for Argentina

Between 1200 and 1400 railway flat cars, which have been lying idle on the coast for years, have been sold to the Argentine government for slightly over $4,000,000. They will be shipped to South America as soon as necessary arrangements are made.

The cars are broad-guage, which means the rails on which they run are five feet six inches apart, several inches wider than is the case on Canadian and American systems. Argentina and Russia are the only two important countries using this guage. The South American country is said to have adopted it when it built its first railway shortly after the Crimean war, and bought British-built engines originally intended for use on Russian lines.

The flat cars were built for Russia, but were undelivered when the international Mutual Aid pact ended towards the end of the war. No longer in desperate need of rolling stock, Russia made no effort to finance the purchase, and Canada loses a considerable sum on the deal.

Cattle for China

The first shipment of dairy cattle from British Columbia to China is now on its way across the Pacific, having been purchased in the Fraser Valley for the Hong Kong Dairy Farm, a concern which supplies most of the white residents with milk and butter, and has one of the most up-to-date dairies in the world.

In the shipment there are forty Ayrshires, forty Holstein Friesians, and 20 Jerseys, all in calf. There are also five two-year-old bulls, two Ayrshires, two Holsteins, and one Jersey.

Prospects for an increased trade in British Columbia Jerseys are good, as a shortage of milk in the Channel Islands has brought about a restriction that only 1800 head of cattle may be shipped out of Jersey during 1948. The average annual export is about three times this figure.

Tourists Pay More

Tourists will probably have to pay about twenty per cent more for accommodation this summer now that rental controls have been abolished on summer cottages, tourist camps, ski lodges, winter chalets, and hunting and fishing cabins. Very few of the permanent residents at the tourist resorts will be affected, as the rent control was rarely rigidly enforced. So long as landlord and tenant were both satisfied, little notice was taken of government regulations. Now that the ceiling is off, many owners are having cabins painted and decorated.

Every Sunday a sign "Open for Inspection" is put in the window of hundreds of unfinished houses in the suburbs of Vancouver, and the door is half open while a salesman waits inside for prospects. Business is very good. According to Magistrate Oscar Orr, who has given some professional thought to the subject, half the city's residential real estate sales are made on the Sunday. There is some doubt as to the legality of a business transaction on the Sabbath, but the parties get around this by having the agreement of sale back-dated to Saturday. The question has never been argued in court.

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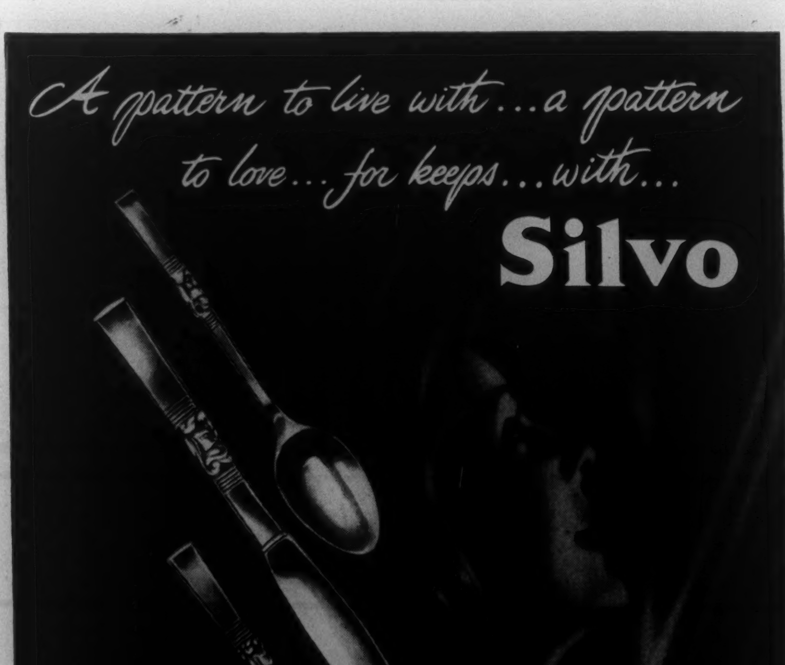

LONDON LETTER

Architects Suffer Business Slump Manacled by Building Controls

By P. O'D.

London.

DURING the war architects in this country had a very thin time. Except for the few who managed to get work on military and special wartime construction of one kind and another, there was simply nothing to do. Eminent architects found themselves with so much leisure on their hands that some of them started designing castles in Spain, or what amounted to the same thing — plans for buildings that might some day be put up somewhere.

One very successful architect, whom I happen to know personally, simply shut up shop and, though a man well on in middle age, returned to a boyhood ambition to paint. Not for many years had he put brush to canvas, but he did so well that after a couple of years of it he held a one-man show in London—and sold everything he exhibited! His earnings as a painter, however, were very small change compared to what he used to make as an architect. He had no thought of painting as a career.

Then came the postwar building boom, and architects were being offered more work than they could undertake. There was such a demand for architects that thousands of young men turned to architecture as a profession that seemed to promise full employment for years to come—war-damaged towns to be restored and the immense arrears in building programs to be overtaken.

The work is still there to do, but it is not being done. The building restrictions and the cuts in capital expenditure have reduced construction to the indispensable minimum. As a result British architects are now once more in a professional slump, and there seems to be little prospect of relief for years to come. People don't build and can't build in times like these.

So serious has the position become, especially for the younger architects, who have not had time to establish themselves professionally, that the Royal Institute of British Architects has brought the matter to the attention of the government. But it is hard to see what the government can do, short of lifting the restrictions which are preventing construction. Even if it were to do so—and there is little chance of that — there remain as a deterrent shortages of labor and materials and almost prohibitive costs.

It begins to look as if my architect friend will have to go back to painting his attractive pictures of old buildings instead of drawing his equally attractive and far more profitable plans for new ones. So far as one can see, there are not going to be any new ones—or so few as to make little difference. You don't need an architect for "pre-fabs."

Under-Channel Tunnel

Like the plan for a Thames barrier, which would keep the river at a constant high-water level, the plan for a cross-Channel tunnel is always with us—but never seems to get any forrader. The enthusiasts go on bringing it up every now and then, strong in their belief in its manifold advantages, but the diehards who regard such a tunnel as a menace to national security have so far always had their way—and will probably go on having it.

Why a cross-Channel tunnel should be a menace is a little hard to understand. To get an invading army into such a position would seem to be the answer to a commanding officer's prayer. A few well-placed bombs and the tunnel would be turned into a sort of submerged rat-trap. But to a nation which has always regarded the Channel as its first and chief line of defence, there is, I suppose, an instinctive dislike and distrust of the idea of digging a road underneath it. Feudal barons probably felt like that about draining the moat, when gunpowder came in.

Recently there has been another attempt to revive the scheme—this time with the hearty concurrence of the French, who can see nothing but advantages in it. For about a year a special group of M.P.'s and peers has been studying the problem, and has already brought out a preliminary report. In January a couple of its members went to Paris as guests of the French Parliamentary Channel Tunnel Group. And now a French delegation is visiting London to carry on discussions of the project.

All this is interesting, and may some day be even important. No doubt the time will come when there will be, not one, but two or three cross-Channel tunnels. The advantages are so great and so obvious as to make it finally inevitable — but not for a long time yet.

The opponents are still determined, powerful, and strongly entrenched. The public is indifferent or hostile. What is even more decisive, we have neither the men nor the money to spare for the work. Neither have the French, I imagine. It seems likely, therefore, that for many years to come travellers will continue to think wistfully of the tunnel, as they cling feebly to the rail of the bumping Channel steamer and pay their tribute to the fishes.

Obsessional Urge

More than once it has occurred to me, when I have seen a locomotive come panting and puffing up to crossing-gates and stop there with a painful grinding of brakes, what a temptation it must be for a bored engine-driver sometimes to go crashing through the things and fill the air with flying wood—oh, just for the fun of it! And that is exactly what one of them did at Chichester, as came out recently in a police-court case.

This engineer, it seems, had been driving for the Southern Railway for more than 30 years. Heaven alone knows how many thousand times he had had to pull up at level-crossing gates. And then one day he didn't, but went hell-for-leather through them. It must have been a wonderful moment of emotional release—an "obsessional urge", said the psychologist who reported on his case. Not a habit to be encouraged among engine-drivers, I admit, but just for once—what a lark!

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FILM AND THEATRE

Who's Who on the Movie Screen? Sometimes Difficult to Tell

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE business of name-assigning in Hollywood is evidently a very complicated and delicate one, and an outsider who tries to figure it out is likely to end up in a state of complete confusion.

Apparently any artist who is at the very top of his profession is entitled to his own name, both on the screen and off it. Artur Rubinstein and Jose Iturbi, for instance, always play themselves on the screen. The rule, however, doesn't apply to artists at the top of the screen profession; e.g., Clark Gable, although he always plays Clark Gable is never entitled to be *called* Clark Gable. Even here, however, there are odd exceptions. For instance, Lassie is usually Lassie in any role; and Bing Crosby, who always gets a fictitious name in his own pictures, frequently turns up as Bing Crosby in a Bob Hope picture.

Larry Adler, the famous harmonica player, is always cast as Larry Adler playing the harmonica. But Jose Iturbi, the famous piano player, remains Jose Iturbi not only when playing the piano but when playing fathers, lovers, or mischievous-character roles. In spite of the fact that Iturbi is now even more widely famous as a screen-player than as a piano-player he is still Jose Iturbi in *all* roles.

Jeannette MacDonald on the other hand has practically abandoned her screen career for the concert stage. Apparently this doesn't warrant her appearing on the screen as Jeannette MacDonald however. In her most recent picture, "Three Daring Daughters" Miss MacDonald (who is really Mrs. Raymond) is called Mrs. Morgan. Later on in the story she marries Mr. Iturbi, but this doesn't seem to entitle her to be called Mrs. Iturbi even on the screen because she is merely a fictional character, married to a real character in a fictional role.

Then there is Oscar Levant. When Mr. Levant appeared in "Rhapsody in Blue," he not only played the Oscar Levant role but for the sake of biographical accuracy was actually called Oscar Levant. Since then he has made a number of screen appearances always in wry, lounging, piano-playing Oscar Levant roles, always under a fictional name. This was the procedure followed in "You Were Meant For Me," but as it turned out rather confusingly, everyone on the screen called him Oscar anyway. Whether he was Oscar Levant playing a fictional character or a fictional character playing Oscar Levant, was something you had to figure out for yourself.

Remodelling Their Elders

"Three Daring Daughters," which involves Jose Iturbi and Jeannette MacDonald, in modelled unreservedly on "Three Smart Girls," Deanna Durbin's earliest success. It's about three impulsive little girls who set about remodelling the lives of their elders and so cause profound embarrassment, which gradually extends to the audience.

Jeannette MacDonald, back from her triumphant singing tours, seems to have brought most of her concert mannerisms to the screen, so that even in her simplest moments she gives the impression of responding graciously to thunders of applause from the auditorium. Jane Powell, as the eldest of the three daring daughters, goes after the audience even more urgently than Miss MacDonald. Altogether I don't know when we've been treated to so much headcocking, eye-fluttering, and triumphant grappling with the upper register in a single picture. Jose Iturbi alternates between playing the piano (*Liebestraum* to boogie-woogie) and wooing Jeannette MacDonald and the three daring daughters. Obviously he loved every minute of it.

Producer Joe Pasternak seems to have counted on all this charm to carry the picture. The trouble is there is too much charm and the poor little plot sinks under it like a cake loaded with icing too heavy for its fragile texture. However that is only my story. Mr. Pasternak is an old hand at this sort of thing, and the box-office no doubt will tell a different one.

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"Where There's Life" has Bob Hope as a disc jockey engaged in selling dog-food. He is also morganatic heir to a mythological kingdom, and presently Signe Hasso, dressed up like a musical comedy general, turns up at the head of a mission, to restore him to his people. So do the representatives of the opposition group, who want to bump him off. Meanwhile he is overdue at his wedding and his fiancée's brother (William Bendix) is hotly in pursuit. Those various groups, each fiercely intent on its own purposes meet and collide all over the screen, with Hope emerging wild-eyed from every fracas, usually on his hands and knees. I found it quite funny, but this may have been because I took a thirteen-year-old along. She was enraptured from beginning to end. It's hard to tell under these circumstances how much of one's enjoyment is "referred" and how much comes from the entertainment.

SWIFT REVIEW

NAKED CITY. The late Mark Hellinger intended this as the definitive study of New York City. He didn't quite achieve it, but he did turn out a good exciting New York murder mystery. With Barry Fitzgerald.

SITTING PRETTY. Suburban comedy, involving Maureen O'Hara and Robert Young as distracted parents and Clifton Webb as a resident baby-sitter. Thanks to Clifton Webb it's quite funny.

CASS TIMBERLANE. Screen version of the Sinclair Lewis novel. The film sacrifices most of the Sinclair Lewis satire but is greatly enriched, photogenically, by Lana Turner. With Spencer Tracy.

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Genuine Jungle Air And Dignity Too

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE chief value of the third section of the "New Tropical Revue" of Katherine Dunham, now at the Royal Alex., is to show very vividly the enormous progress in popular taste and understanding of primitive art which has taken place since 1920. This section consists of a revival of some of the old, Americanized, Negro music of the pre-war era, with a little between-the-wars stuff thrown in, and the comparison of this synthetic and watered-down "turkey trot" and "black bottom" business with the genuine African

(*Continued on page* 40)

A This little lamb of a dress is Irish linen, with bodice and two tiny money-bag pockets of Swiss rayon embroidered muslin.

B Cute as a kitten, this Irish linen frock. The collar and waist yoke are of Swiss rayon embroidered muslin, edged in fine lace.

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BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

ABROAD

D.P.'s Dilemma: Freedom vs. Forsaken Family

By ALISON BARNES

MOST of us in the British Commonwealth of Nations experienced during the war years the misery of long separation from those we love. Few of us, I think, have so soon forgotten the loneliness, the anxiety and the emptiness, for we are essentially peoples who value the family unit as the basis of a sound democratic society.

Yet we are today forcing upon thousands of refugee families in Europe, victims not only of the Nazis but many of them of the Communist terror, this cruel choice: shall they, so recently reunited, separate once again so that one member may escape to a new country, where there is work and self-respect, health and a decent living waiting, or shall the family refuse to be parted again and remain together but without anything else that makes life worth while?

Practically none of the present resettlement schemes provide for whole families to be shipped to new countries. Emigration is confined to certain classes of workers, whose families, it is promised, shall follow "as soon as possible." In the twelve months since April, 1947, a total of nearly 50,000 European Volunteer Workers have come to Britain of whom only 18 have been returned as unsuitable. The promise made to them that their dependents should follow has so far been kept to the extent of exactly 387 people. One Canadian scheme for 724 workers, mainly loggers, domestics and garment workers, allows for only 132 relatives.

There are practical reasons for the delay, of course. Shortage of houses, lack of shipping space, the cost of transporting what are called "non-productive elements." True enough, but they indicate that the whole attitude of mind brought to bear on the refugee problem is one of statistics, numbers of pairs of working hands, cost per head. The problem is so vast that it has attained the proportions of a military operation and the one vital fact that we are dealing with the lives of human beings tends to be overlooked.

Lost Faith

Shortage of accommodation in the receiving countries would be a valid reason for prohibiting the arrival of dependants, if the refgees had not already proved over and over again that they are perfectly capable of constructing living quarters out of practically nothing. They are doing it today in Germany and Austria, building communities, turning derelict service camps into decent places for their families to live in. If they can do it under the terrible conditions prevailing in Europe, how much more worth-while would their efforts be in Canada, Australia, Britain, where disused army camps are not unknown.

The compulsory separation of families, imposed by most of the current resettlement schemes, is literally breaking the spirit of these people more surely than their past experiences. That it is a temporary measure only can hardly be expected to convince them. People who have been hounded out of the Baltic countries after invasion first by the Germans and then by the Russians, or hustled over the border from Tito's Yugoslavia, herded about for anything up to nine years from camp to camp, their hopes raised, only to be dashed time and time again, have lost their faith in the promises of officials. Besides, most of them are the remnants of a family unit, the other members of which have died in concentration camps or in forced labor.

Think for a moment what it would feel like to discover the whereabouts of your parents after years of silence, only to be told that you cannot visit them, cannot take them with you to a new country. A typical example is that of a White Ruthenian from Austria who heard recently that his parents were in Brunswick. He had been accepted for emigration to Chile but he cancelled that chance for the sake of his mother and father. Then he learned that he could not enter the British Zone even to see them. He went illegally and found them. And the cost? He has not only lost his chance of emigration to Chile, but he has had to sacrifice his D.P. status as well—for no more serious crime than a natural desire to find his own parents.

Non-Productive?

Governments have an arbitrary way of defining "non-productive elements," which bears little relation to actual fact. An elderly parent, for example, may well contribute a vital share to her son's usefulness in a new country, by providing him with a stable home atmosphere. Many of the "non-productive elements" could provide domestic labor. But leave them behind in Germany, lonely and destitute, and they very soon become a drain on the community, just another liability at the door of the harassed British taxpayer. Multiply that one case by thousands and a new problem arises—a huge population of "non-productive elements" left in Europe, or, alternatively, if the tendency to stick together at all costs grows, a hard core of hopeless people permanently resident in D.P. camps, inevitably prone to assimilate every kind of emotional appeal, an unsettled and highly dangerous society.

The only possible answer is surely a European Recovery plan which recognizes the need to transfer these people to decent places outside the Continent of Europe, not as individuals only, but as complete families. In the meantime, we of the British Commonwealth could do much to give these unfortunate people new hope by extending the emigration schemes to include the workers' dependants, and by lowering the very high standard of physical fitness that is at present demanded.

In some camps the number of rejections on health grounds is as high as 70 per cent, while at another only 300 out of 600 were passed fit for Australia. While it is perfectly understandable that no receiving country wishes to accept people suffering from serious or infectious disease, it is manifestly absurd to expect intending immigrants to attain high standards of weight when their sole reason for wishing to leave Europe is that they have been undernourished and improperly housed for seven, eight or nine years. Yet workers are being turned down constantly for being underweight and Camp Commandants say disconsolately, "They want super-men." The mere fact of their survival proves them to be exceptionally tough.

Tragedy of Children

Then there is the ever-present tragedy of the children, who have probably suffered worst of all from under-feeding and inadequate clothing, and whose only hope of life lies in escape. I know of no more terrible indictment of the present emigration system than the story of the little girl who bore on her wrists and shoulders the indelible marks of her concentration camp number. She developed active T.B. but was nursed back to health in one of the T.B. sanatoria in Germany. At last she was declared completely fit. Her father had been accepted for emigration to Canada and was among the fortunate ones able to take his family with him.

The family passed even the stringent medical tests—until the small girl had her chest X-rayed. Then a tiny spot on one lung was revealed. The regulations laid it down that she was unacceptable, so the whole family had to abandon their great hopes of a new life in the Dominion. Within a few months that child, living once more on inadequate food in one of the camps, was back in the hospital, where she has since died.

The doctors who fought for her life when she was first taken ill and who brought her back to health, insist that, if she could have been got away to a healthy life, with adequate nourishment and fresh air, she would have grown up strong and healthy.

But this problem is something more than an appeal for pity. Most of Europe's refugees today are proud people and they have one very strong and all-pervading belief in common with us of the free democracies—a deep-rooted hatred and distrust of Communism. That is why the total number of refugees in Europe is increasing steadily, in spite of the growing number of resettlement schemes, for the original D.P.'s are being outnumbered by those escaping from the Soviet Zones of Germany, Austria and Eastern Europe. Into the British Zone of Austria there have already come some 100,000 from Yugoslavia, 50,000 Rumanians, and it is estimated that another 100,000 will eventually get through. And this steady infiltration shows no signs of stopping. So long as absolutist powers exist in Europe, it must inevitably go on, in a rising crescendo.

Good Material

Most of them are people any nation would welcome into its economy. The Balts, for instance, forged ahead during the twenty years between the wars agriculturally, industrially and educationally. Their Governments hold the proud distinction of having ratified every important international convention reached at Geneva, while the standard of living they achieved after the First World War was far above that of the adjoining countries. Highly educated and cultured, they combine intellectual attainments with an understanding of the land and a practical willingness to turn their hands to anything as is is proved by the lawyers and professors lumbering in Canada today, the women doctors and scientists scrubbing the floors of English hospitals.

Next are the Poles, the people with a war record second to none of the Allies, the people who first stood up against Hitler—in the knowledge that their defiance was nothing short of suicide—and finally the Yugoslavs, most of them *Volksdeutsche* who originally came from Germany or have some German ancestry. Most of them were prosperous peasant smallholders whose flourishing farms caught the eyes of the Communists and were quickly marked down for the new collective agriculture schemes.

The method of getting rid of them was the old and well-tried one of the Communists. One day a notice goes up saying that all men between the ages of 18 and 35 will be deported into slave labor or, for a price, they will be escorted to the frontiers. Others, still more tragic, have actually escaped from slave labor camps or been released when their health collapsed after working in the mines.

Bring Gifts

These are the main groups of people living today in terribly over crowded camps, succeeding somehow in providing schooling for their children by printing their own books, appointing teachers from among themselves, some of them establishing small-scale industries, many of them working on the German and Austrian economy. Are they a proposition as emigrants? I think the answer to that is that most of them are making work for themselves today, even though they can buy nothing with the money they earn, even though they know they cannot exchange it if they are fortunate enough to be accepted for emigration—but simply for the sake of working and winning back their self-respect.

Quite naturally they turn to the British Commonwealth, and particularly to the younger members of the Commonwealth, the new countries, for salvation. Britain alone cannot hope to touch the fringe of a problem of this magnitude, but she looks, in company with the refugees in Europe, with hope to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, in the firm conviction that the generosity of the Dominions to the Old Country during the war will be extended now to the victims of the conflict in Europe.

The nations who first throw open their doors unconditionally to this great band of suffering, courageous people will reap the benefit within a generation—the benefit of industrial supremacy as great as that enjoyed today by the United States.

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YOUTH

"Mother, I Need a Formal"

By KAY BLACKBURN

"BRACE yourself for a shock, mother," said my thirteen-year-old. "I'm going to need a formal for Joyce's Christmas party."

"Don't be silly," I said. "I didn't have a formal until I came out when I was eighteen."

She fixed me with a cold look. "But don't forget, Mother, times have changed since your day."

This was the second time in a matter of weeks that I had been told about the changing times. The first was when she wanted her pigtails cut and a page-boy bob. I had brought out the same old routine.

"I was eighteen before I had mine cut."

Having grown up in the roaring twenties and survived the perils of prohibition, hipflasks and coon-coated collegians, having flappered through the art school, and shocked my family out of their senses by shingling my hair like a boy, I felt I was fully qualified to be a modern and up-to-date mother. I would go right along with my children—or so I thought.

And here I was shying away from the first hair cut and the first formal, for all the world like my mother had done, although she had taken to her bed for several days at the sight of my shorn head.

Forever Young

Susan was right, times had changed; each generation in turn rebelling against the laws of the one that has gone before. When I was young we used to have tennis parties and picnics in the purple twilight at Van's Lake, with wonderful hot dogs and coffee in tin mugs. We sat around the fire and sang "Alouette" and "There's a Long Long Trail a-Winding". We thought we would be young forever. We fell in and out of love every summer, and being in love meant a chaste good-night kiss, and the wearing of a school pin. We were probably full of complexes and inhibitions but we didn't know it. We had never heard of rushing around to night clubs and drinking in road-houses. But we were sixteen and life was wonderful.

That is the trouble I thought, if she were only sixteen and not thirteen I wouldn't mind so much. But times have changed.

The pigtails were the first to go, and cost me a bitter pang. My wild harum-scarum had come home with a demure page-boy; I missed the flying untidy pigtails.

The next hurdle was the party dress, which turned out to be a semi-formal so wasn't quite so painful. The color was the big question. Susan had a strong leaning to black velvet.

When I told her father he said, "Good God, thirteen and draped in black velvet! I can't stand it. She can't go, she's too young anyway."

I irritated him still further, by saying, "Don't be silly, times have changed since your day."

Heavens! here I was quoting Susan.

"My day," he said, looking indignant "why it just seems like yesterday that my father took me down to Beauchamp and Howe's on King Street and had my first tails made. And furthermore, I still have them, I'm keeping them for Ian," and he retired smugly behind his newspaper. The unfailing refuge of outraged males.

Red Velvet

So it was left entirely up to me to convey the idea to Susan that red was not only brighter but more sophisticated and Daddy's favorite color.

The night of the dance arrived at long last, the red velvet was donned amid a flurry of last minute stitches. The patent leather slippers were laid aside and black suede sling heels took their place.

At last she left and we retired to a two-handed game of gin rummy with heavy hearts. All evening my head spun with questions. Should I have let her go? Wasn't thirteen really too young? Should I have given in and let her have her pig-tails off? Should we have laid away the smocked dresses and patent leather slippers? Wasn't red velvet too old? Why only as recently as September she was being called for at parties at eight o'clock. By the time I went to bed I had a nervous headache.

After what seemed hours later, we finally heard her come running up the steps. Gone was the demure maiden who had left in an aura of shining perfection. She came flying into the room, hair tousled, new shoes scuffed, eyes shining.

"Did you have a wonderful time?" I asked.

"Oh super, mummy, I danced every dance, but what do you think, Sally's cat has had kittens and if you say yes, I can have one. Oh do say yes, mummy, I want a kitten more than anything in the world."

I settled back on my pillows with a sigh of contentment.

I had my thirteen-year-old back again. Susan was right, times have changed since my day. But she won't get the chance to call me Victorian again. I'm going to move right along with this generation. They know where they are going, just as we did.

• •

AS TWILIGHT FALLS

UPON the shore the old man sits
In pensive silence with his dreams,
The lone sea-bird above him flits
Uttering its harsh unearthly screams.

His soul is dumb, he has no speech,
No wing with which to cleave the blue;
Life has receded from his reach,
Its rainbow promise from his view.

Has failure woven him a shroud
To lull ambition's high command?
Do self-reproaches on him crowd?
Or spectres take him by the hand?

His thoughts may circle like the bird
In trackless space beneath the sky,
Is there for him no answering word?
To finite questioning no reply?

Do those foam-crested waves that break
Upon the sands with thunderous roar
Within his consciousness awake
Forecasting of an unseen shore?

H.C.

MUSIC

They Do It Again

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THERE are still hundreds of things about opera that students at the Royal Conservatory's Opera School do not know, but they are fast cutting down the figure, as last week's presentation of complete scenes from "Pagliacci," "La Bohème," "La Traviata" and "The Marriage of Figaro" showed. And because the Opera School, Canada's first permanent one, has a remarkably efficient set-up, it was an evening of genuine enjoyment all round. The consciousness of it made the audience listen better and the young artists work better. Nicholas Goldschmidt again was the careful, inspiring conductor. The stage director, whose deft hand was reflected in the well-coached acting, colorful lighting and sets of striking décor, was Herman Geiger-Torel of Rio. He is spending Brazil's summer season at Toronto's Conservatory, away from his job at the Opera School of the Brazilian Conservatory of Music.

A first class performance is one that has the major element first class and the singing style in each excerpt was on a consistently high level. Although the eye was pleased with a reasonable amount of showmanship, there was no sacrifice of auditory elements. A "thriller" scene from "Pagliacci" presented Andrew MacMillan, an Opera School veteran, as a soundly resonant singing actor of impressive vocal and histrionic flexibility; Ronald Stewart as a Canio of well-rounded tone, range, and dramatic, if a little hurried, intensity; Diana Thomson as a Nedda good to look at, if occasionally a little buzzy in the ear. In "La Bohème" Mary Morrison as Mimi and Earl Dick as Rudolfo both showed genuine vocal and acting talent. Dick has naturalness and energy; he is neither afraid of high notes nor especially proud of them. In "La Traviata" Elizabeth Benson Guy sang the role of Violetta with a voice that was big, beautiful and well-trained. She projected with confidence the reality of her role. "Figaro" was a delight from beginning to end, genuine Mozart correctly and beautifully sung with smooth dramatization on a striking set. We hesitate to mention names here for solos and ensembles were equally good, but these took lead roles: Patricia Snell, Heloise Macklem, Andrew MacMillan, Marjory Hays and David Hughes. The secondary characters moved through and sang their parts just as capably. The excerpts had been well cast, thoroughly rehearsed on the stage and expertly (if not luxuriously) accompanied by hardworking pianist George Crum.

Photo by Reichmann

Ethel Stark, conductor of 70-piece Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra, at Massey Hall, April 12.

What then should young opera students watch out for? Well, since the chief techniques involved are acting and singing, these can be perfected by study at the capable hands of Conservatory instructors. But the tyros still must understand motives and sentiments implied by the text toward creating a convincing interpretation. They must avoid any assertion of individual personality or an easily adopted platform charm to "step up" characterization. It will diminish the force of dramatic impact and destroy the illusion. As proof that O. S. singers have been conscious of this, each succeeding production has shown less and less vocal and acting "ham". Last week a listener would have had to hunt awfully hard to find it.

Dedicated Voice

In Salzburg in 1936 Toscanini heard Marian Anderson for the first time and cried: "Yours is the voice such as one hears in a hundred years." Toronto audiences evidently think likewise, for once again Eaton Auditorium was twice sold out last week. The great Negro contralto of the serious mien sang a program of Handel arias, art songs by Schubert, Massenet's "Pleurez mes yeux" from "Le Cid", a miscellaneous group including Tschaikowsky's "None But the Lonely Heart" and Griffes' "Night on Ways Unknown", and, of course, spirituals. The emotional intensity that probes deep was least evident in the Handel, most expressive in the Schubert and spirituals.

Some may feel unrelievedly tense before Miss Anderson's formalism, may wish for a more easily acquired rapport and a more relaxed presentation occasionally. But Miss Anderson is the religious voice not just of herself but of her whole race, still sadly far from any satisfactory acceptance. She is a dedicated character and has a noble sense of mission. On the platform such sentiment leaves her little room for lightness. "I do a good deal of praying," she once said. For Marian her voice is directly a gift from God, her singing a religious experience. Most listeners have come to think so too.

The only all-woman symphony conducted by a woman on this continent and the first Canadian symphony orchestra to play in Carnegie Hall, the 70-member Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra comes to Massey Hall on Monday, April 12.

Hyman Goodman, T.S.O. violinist and concertmaster of the Proms orchestra, is the soloist at this week's Pop, playing the first movement of the Concerto in D for Violin and Orchestra by Paganini.

John Rockwood, outstanding Canadian baritone, is to present a recital in the Collegiate Auditorium, Brantford, on Thurs., April 15.

Jean Macleod, contralto, will present a recital of Scottish and Hebridean songs at the Royal Ontario Museum Theatre, Saturday, April 17, at 8.30 p.m.

The Schmitz School of Piano announces a North American competition for pianists. Requirements are the performance by memory of one hour of piano music as prescribed from composers of U.S., Canada and Mexico. Local auditions are in Toronto in May; finals are in San Francisco Aug. 16. Applications are to be received by April 15. For information apply Mrs. D. C. Henderson, 63 Old Forest Hill Rd., Toronto.

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Experienced in solo and ensemble playing, to teach at Eastern Canadian Conservatory of Music. Send all qualifications.

Apply—Toronto Saturday Night
Box No. 103

MONTREAL WOMEN'S SYMPHONY

Ethel Stark, Conductor — 70 Women Musicians

MONDAY, APRIL 12TH

8.30 p.m.

$1.50, $2, $2.50, $3

SEATS NOW

MASSEY HALL

a PARTY cheese with a bit of a nip

No smarter centrepiece to a party spread than festive, eye-appealing *Ingersoll Baby Roll!* And the taste — delicious! — smooth and mild with just a touch of that wonderful old cheddar nip. But don't wait 'til you're entertaining to buy *Ingersoll Baby Roll* — your own family will love it with meals and between!

INGERSOLL

a cheese for every taste

The tea-pot illustrated below is early 19th Century English Cottage Ware and consists of copper lustre applied over a brown pottery base. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA" TEA

RADIO

Brebeuf Broadcast

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE most remarkable thing about the production of "The Life and Death of Jean de Brebeuf" was that it was the second major work by a Canadian poet to be given a full hour of broadcasting time within a fortnight! There are signs that we Canadians, as a race, are becoming a little less self-conscious about tooting our own trumpets, realizing that, after all, we have some pretty good tunes to play.

The success of the Brebeuf broadcast was assured by the quality of the subject matter, since the script was one of the best works of Canada's foremost narrative poet. If the production seemed to lack dramatic impact, it was only because we, the listeners, were prone to judge it in terms of the kind of *radio drama* to which we have become accustomed; but "Brebeuf," even in this exotic form, is not radio drama; it is story-telling with music, and nothing more. Regarded as such, the broadcast was wholly satisfying.

The music, it seemed to me, expressed the spiritual atmosphere of the poetry but not the physical setting. Dr. Willan is more at home in the choir-stall than the stockade and his most convincing musical passages were the strictly liturgical ones. I suspect that if these musical interludes had been shorter and more frequent they would have had the effect of unifying the action rather than interrupting it.

Frank Peddie was extraordinarily good as the Narrator. He spoke with quiet simplicity and dignity; it was good reading, good acting and good story-telling. Glen Burns, as Father Brebeuf, succeeded admirably in conveying that curious mixture of humility and toughness that distinguishes the soldier-saint. The secondary characters, assorted Hurons and Iroquois, were obviously unnecessary and ought to have been left out.

The small choir, under Albert Whitehead's direction, performed nobly and it hardly mattered that you couldn't always hear what they were saying.

St. Matthew Passion

The merits—and the shortcomings —of this year's performance of the St. Matthew Passion have been dealt with elsewhere in SATURDAY NIGHT. However, the broadcast, which made up the regular C.B.C. "Wednesday Night," deserves a word of comment.

Having made the momentous decision to create radio history by broadcasting the whole of the Passion, the C.B.C. went out of its way to spoil it! A rather pointless and ill-documented history of the Toronto performances of the Passion was followed by an unforgivably inept dramatization of the circumstances surrounding its composition. Writer, producer and actors all combined to represent Bach as a prig—the sort of man who would have been incapable of creating anything as virile as the "St. Matthew" choruses.

Perhaps with the object of putting us in the proper frame of mind, the C.B.C. filled most of the intermission period with a newscast which, like all newscasts nowadays, was sordid and depressing. After that we were ready for anything. As I heard one listener remark, all we needed to climax the interval was to hear Mr. William Morton broadcasting the N.H.L. hockey scores in unaccompanied recitative. Only Thomas Archer, the music critic of the Montreal *Gazette*, whom the C.B.C. engaged to supply the commentary, seemed to appreciate the fact that we were listening to a religious service as well as a performance of great music, and treated the event with appropriate reverence.

The "Stage 48" production of "Oedipus Rex," with Andrew Allan in the title role, belied the stock generality that good directors make poor actors. Under Esse Ljungh's guidance Mr. Allan and his cohorts put on an intelligent and sober performance of this decidedly unpleasant play, which, in the wrong hands, can become so gruesome. Lister Sinclair's "rendering into English verse" (why must they be so pompous?) was both good drama and good poetry though I felt that Oedipus' prolonged and tearful farewell to his children failed to hold. This sort of thing rarely gets across on the air as well as it does on stage.

The radio adaptation of "Sam Slick the Clockmaker" by Thomas Chandler Haliburton was presented as an example of early Canadian humor and actually left the impression that Canadians were a good deal funnier a hundred years ago than they are today! The story was full of saccharine sentimentality and the sort of folksy philosophy that our friends to the south have been inflicting on us since the days of Seth Parker, yet, in spite of it all, it was great fun to listen to. I think the credit for performing this minor miracle belongs chiefly to Joseph Schull, who adapted the story, J. Frank Willis, who directed, and John Drainie, who made such a sprightly and astringent character of Sam Slick the Clockmaker.

Radio Yearbook

The 1947-48 edition of the Canadian Radio Yearbook (published at 109 Southvale Drive, Toronto: $5.00) is a decided improvement over its predecessor. The format and typography have been revised and the subject matter is more logically ordered. The first section of the book reproduces all Canadian broadcasting laws and regulations, as well as a clear statement of C.B.C. commercial policy, written by the Corporation's Commercial Manager.

Section two provides a complete listing of all Canadian radio stations and networks with relevant market data.

Other sections deal with such mundane but highly essential matters as advertising, producing and talent agencies and other businesses ancillary to radio broadcasting; radio sponsors; manufacturers of broadcasting equipment; musical organizations; union locals; and finally the indispensable "Who's Who in Canadian Radio," with 1,845 miniature biographies of radio personalities.

The yearbook is edited by Hugh Newton and managed by Jack Boothe, both of the Toronto *Globe and Mail*. It is an invaluable reference book for all those who are connected, however remotely, with radio.

The 1948 Convention of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters was held in Quebec City and appears to have been a pretty windy affair. The broadcasters want to be allowed to mention prices over the air, as is the custom in the U.S. It is unlikely that the C.B.C. will permit this although it would make little difference to the quality of the commercials. Most of them are just about as bad as they can be already.

A sensible suggestion was made to the effect that national sponsors be offered special discounts if they would consent to stay on the air during June, July and August.

A resolution was presented suggesting that the C.A.B. declare itself opposed to "artificial stimulation of audiences . . . by means of money give-aways." It would be good to see the C.A.B. put its influence behind a move like this, to eliminate one of the major evils of radio.

Wear it pridefully . . .

There's a tang of Scottish Mountain air in Harris Tweed that fills the expatriate Scot with nostalgia. Its tones and hues reflect the mists, the heather and the skies of the Outer Hebrides. In these isles the Crofters weave Harris Tweed on *hand looms* from virgin Scottish Wool.

Look for the mark on the cloth
Look for the label on the garment

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Enduring Beauty and Service

This sideboard is made of solid mahogany or walnut. Careful construction, skilful hand-carving of back and drawer pulls, and deep rich finish all add up to another Lionel Rawlinson masterpiece.

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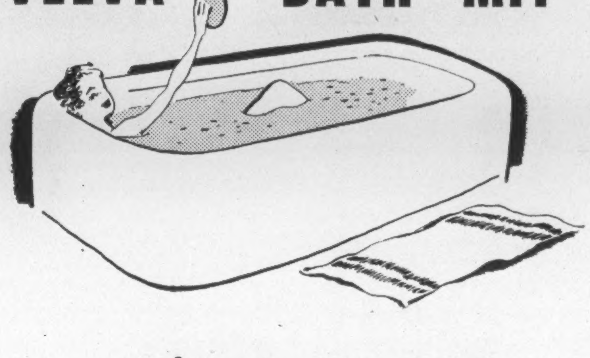

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Tub time is the time for these soft pink bags of cleansing and fragrant ingredients. The specially-designed Velva Bath Mit just fits the palm of your hand . . . lathers richly in any kind of water . . . softens and smooths your skin . . . leaving you exquisitely refreshed and fragrant. And best of all, your Velva Bath Mit may be dried and used several times.

Plain—Individually boxed **1.00**; 3 in a box, **2.75**

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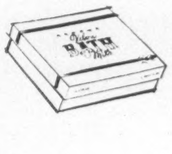

Elizabeth Arden

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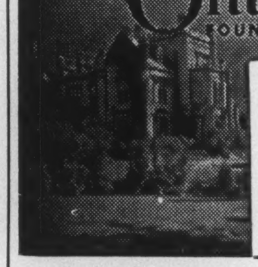

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3-47

When MINUTES Count

"Willie, don't play with Mama. Where's the Old Dutch Cleanser—Grandmother is on her way over!"

No fooling, Willie, minutes *really* count — so go ahead and give Mama her Old Dutch Cleanser. You see in cleaning, *both* grease and dirt are problems. And with a grease-dissolver for grease, plus fast-acting Seismotite for dirt and stains, Old Dutch gives you a special, fast cleaning action no other material has. But discover for *yourself* what thousands of tests have proved—Old Dutch is fastest, easiest *by far* of *all* leading cleansers!

MADE IN CANADA

VERBATIM

Introduction to Hockey

By MARGARET FIFE BAKKE

NOW to say that I am only a visitor from Europe is entirely wrong, because I have been here two months now and feel quite at home. Apart from some small details. One of them is or rather was, that I never had seen a hockey game. Which I felt was a very big disadvantage, because everybody constantly not only speaks about it, but also listens to it in the radio and thinks about it, before, under and after. And I believe they—that is the Canadians, the natives—dream about it in their sleep and, if the party they do not agree with won the particular game they have in mind and subconsciousness, I might be tempted to call it a nightmare.

I always prefer to understand people and countries I honor with my presence, because I want to be understood too, so you might well understand that my wish to see a hockey game soon became something like an obsession. And finally I succeeded to get an invitation to a place called—I believe—Maple Leaf Carden or Gardens. You surely know where it is. I felt a bit nervous coming into the crowd in front of the entrance. I guess the noticeable strain in all the people was sticking over on me. But the fact that I was going with a lady whom I know well by now as a very quiet and dignified personality, not apt to uproar of any sort, helped me a lot.

Brains Not Needed

We had enjoyed the luxury and expense (not from my purse) of a taxi, so we were just in time for "God Save The King," and before I had relaxed from the special attitude taken by everybody, the game was going. I had not noticed the strangely dressed young men on the arena before, but there seemed to be a lot of them, very suddenly. Everyone was wearing a long stick, with which they were supposed by first opportunity to push the ball. In each end of the arena there was a cage with a young man in front of it. I very soon—in spite of it being my debut in hockey—got the hang of the game. The whole thing is very easy. It is only to push the ball into the cage where the opposite player is attending, trying to prevent the event. I felt relieved by discovering that the system was very simple — that no brains were necessary to understand it, I mean.

But as the hours passed, and all the balls which nearly went into the cage or net rubber, were prevented, I felt a little disappointed. But a lot of other things happened, things that were far more exciting, anyhow in my mind. Besides often I could distinctly hear comments of different character from the public around me. In due course of events they were either upset, I might even use the word angry, or enthusiastic, or they simply whistled.

It may be boring with too many details about the game, but I feel I must mention some of them. The most important is that the visitor players were wearing yellow dressing, and our players—by the way, they call themselves after the Gardens, "Maple Leaves"—were naturally wearing green. And as previous mentioned the opposite color in the opposite net. But one thing in common to both the colors was the strange padding. They all looked as if they had water wings underneath their *tricot*. Now I am perfectly aware that it may not seem very proper of a young lady to imagine things like that, but you see it did look funny to me to begin with, because they seemed sort of deformed in their bodies. And especially the cage watchers were heavily padded. But naturally it did not take me long to gather that this was protection against violent harm.

I am not sure though that they have sufficient of it, because one of the heavy padded was hurted so seriously, that the man on the radio announced a pause he—the cage one I mean—had to be attended to by a doctor. I felt very sorry for him, but on the other hand very happy by the good luck that a doctor was around. I think he ought to have had his ticket free of charge, being so handy and useful.

Besides all this I even found time to noticing other things, such as the way of doing things. Some of the players used not expected or not according to rules ways of playing. It seems strange to call it playing, though, because what they did seemed hard work to me. Quite a lot of running, you know, and on skates too.

But to come back to cold facts, the irregularity of the game I gather caused by the different temperaments, or rather dispositions of character, was so obvious that it was mentioned by the man in the air, even characterized by expressions such as "trapping," "shouldering," etc., and as soon they were mentioned, they had to go out of the play over to a box for two minutes beside a policeman. This is called dirty play. I think they are doing something to stop this, which I perfectly agree with, because it was so serious tonight, that I actually wondered if there would be somebody left to go on playing. Especially once it looked critical, when all the players and the two whistling ones got into a veritable fight in one corner, and I believe they even discussed who was starting the quarrel.

I got rather disgusted by all this enmity and nonsense, because after all somebody had paid a fair prize for my red ticket and ought to get something for it. But I still don't think it is right of the players to act like that, especially because my lady companion lost her gloves because of it, and I felt sorry in spite of the fact that they were old and tired—at least she told me so—being such a considerate lady.

Anyway the whole thing ended up by something called scores or points. I believe it was 4-7 or perhaps it was 2-4. Anyway the greens had more than the yellows or the other way round, I am not sure. But I am positive that it was not even. Although I can not understand when the ball got the chance to come into the cages in this special game there seemed to happen just everything but that!

JOAN RIGBY

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LARGE STOCK OF PERSIAN, BROADLOOM & DOMESTIC RUGS
RUGS, BOUGHT, SOLD or TAKEN IN TRADE
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DOUBLE DUTY RAINMASTER

A Colama Gabardine in a Rainmaster by Ritchie that laughs at the rain and smiles at the sun

"the rainwear label to look for"
ST 484

THE OTHER PAGE

Cornerstone

By CHARLES BRUCE

A CERTAIN austerity of mind is required here
To mark the samples of our life and time
For the dark crevice in the polished granite.

We shall have to include the Charter, and the record
Of San Francisco, Bretton Woods and Paris;
A print of the pillared smoke above Bikini,
And a picture of Churchill and FDR and Joe
With appropriate outlines; and a shot of Gandhi.
These for the sense of history, a matter of form.

More interesting perhaps to the archaeologist
Will be the commoner things: a restaurant menu,
A trout-fly and prayerbook. Next to these,
A pinch of arsenic and a strip of lace,
A G-string and a pint of blended rye;
And, on the chance a hint of them may linger,
A bunch of seaweed and a garden rose.

Put in a page or two of Arnold Toynbee
With a Crosby disc; and a copy of *True Confessions.*
Whatever may be said about us, let us take credit

For a certain catholicity of taste.
Include a bone from Belsen for comparison
With usage in the time of the first Ptolemy.
(Tagged and recorded for the careful scholar
Lifting his mattock on the edge of time).

BUT avoid editorial comment. Your view is biassed
By the pressure of immediate matters, and less than nothing
To the social student of 11,948 A.D.
Your opinion can only confuse the harassed brain.

Using the reasoning methods of his time he will have to determine—
Or seek to determine—on his own responsibility,
On the assorted facts you leave at his command
And the witness of his own day and people
Whether the curious recurrence of original cruelty
Is evidence that nothing in nature changes
Or only a repeated landslide across the mind
In the course of a difficult ascent.

Put the facts in the box and forget the opinions;
The only views of any value will be obvious.
Put the facts in the box and leave it. You can be sure
Only of this: no matter how closely packed the data,
How clearly drawn the uncomplicated fact,
It will not be enough.

What spade of theirs shall turn the silent middens
Of heart and brain and nerves we call the mind,
Or, if you like, the spirit?

You cannot prison here the measured thought:
The flat name inked on the cheque, the playground built,
The church endowed, and the compensation case
Fought to the last in the last grey court of appeal.

Or draw the purpose of the stubborn dream:
A stonedrag moving down the slanted field
And a boy's years of learning purchased here
By knuckled fingers dark with harrowed earth.

Better to stick to the known, the empirical facts
And leave the intangibles to the chance encounter
Of a steel drill touching unexpected iron.

We cannot pack immortal in a box
The wastage and the splendor of our days;
Only a hint is left, a fading vestige
In signs preserved by the chemistry of chance—

A lettered ring from a boy in San Antonio
To a girl in Antigonish; or a printed canvas
Merging its colored threads with the pressed clay,
The rotted leafage of ten thousand years.

Only by the peculiar logic of accident
Shall they catch a glimpse of the dreaming blood and the mind,
The circle of love and anger, of motive and impulse,
Hinted here by the flakes and the crumbling metal
In the little pockets and crumbs of a whiter dust

Where the fires of flesh burned down.

All we can leave that really bears on the question
Is neither locked in the box nor the layered earth
But lives in the blood, in the measure of love and hate
Their veins inherit from the living now;
The traffic of flesh and dust, the dark percentage
Shared by the living and the powdered bone . . . .

What buoyancy is added here to the stream of love?
What pressure lessened in the weight of malice?

But the long answer in the beating blood
They fathom in the end no more than we.

Let them do their best with the package sealed in the stone,
The scraps and prints in the impersonal mould
And the ash of our buried fires.

J. D. REVERSED

(By a typographical error this poem appeared in our issue of March 20 with two lines omitted, with great detriment to its significance. We therefore reprint it here in full.)

JOHN DONNE
Saw the world in a tear by his mistress shed.
Contrariwise, I see
A tear by my mistress shed
In the round world.—
And, indeed, she
Herself prefigured is for me
In muted passion,
Icy plain, and peak
All unattainable,
And the restless ways of men
And their kindness
And their quiet futility.
Whether the world's her tear;
Her tear, the world,
Scarce matters, since she sheds no tear for me.

GOODRIDGE MACDONALD

RECORD of gift preferences kept for her friends.

DIAMOND studded rings or simple bands of flawless beauty.

LINGERIE exquisitries from far corners of the world.

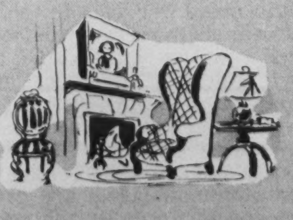
EATON'S is Wise in the Ways of Weddings

PORTRAITS of the couple in photography or a movie of wedding party.

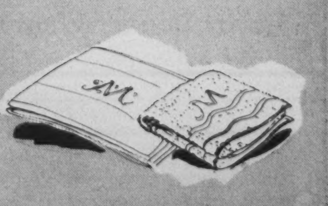
GOWN from stock or one created just for her by EATON'S.

Through the years Eaton's has been of assistance to the bride . . . helping her select the gown . . . making church and reception arrangements, aiding in the choice of invitation engravings, silver, linen, luggage, housefurnishings for her new role of Mrs. Ever behind the scenes, Eaton's is conscious of every detail, always planning and perfecting.

HONEYMOON planned with assistance of travel personnel.



DECORATING and furnishing the new home.



MONOGRAMMING her carefully worked out linen trousseau.

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Business • Finance • Insurance | SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 10, 1948 | P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Canada Playing Host To the Trade World

By JEAN TWEED

Canada's first International Trade Fair, at Toronto's Exhibition grounds from May 29 to June 12, will be a handsome show-window for importers and exporters from all over the world. For some time the Department of Trade and Commerce has been busy preparing a decorous, hospitable and efficient setting for the occasion. About 1,400 exhibitors have booked space; over 10,000 foreign buyers are expected.

Unlike exhibitions the emphasis at the fair will be on actual trade and not on "prestige displays". Canada's own export trade should receive a significant stimulus from the event. It is another proof of Canada's increasingly important place in world trading of manufactured goods.

FOR two weeks this spring the slightly shabby Exhibition grounds in Toronto are going to out-Bay Bay Street. Big, little and middle-sized businesses from 32 countries, representing almost 4000 different products will be huckstering, displaying and trading their wares. If the Trade and Commerce Department of the federal government has predicted correctly, the air should be blue with phrases like "lay down a carload at blank dollars", "guaranteed delivery", "f.o.b." and, it is hoped, "p.d.q."

Starting on May 29 and continuing until June 12, the International Trade Fair will give buyers and sellers of manufactured goods all over the world an opportunity to mingle, appraise and do a spot of commerce. The public is uninvited except on Saturdays, the rest of the week being for business only. Some 10,000 foreign buyers are expected and about 1,400 exhibitors have signed up for all the available space.

Trade fairs are not a Canadian invention, of course, since Leipzig started a couple of hundred years before us, but this is the first to be held in North America, and the Canadian officials are determined that although it will not be the biggest in the world, it will be about the best run. As with the Leipzig and the British Industries Fair, the public is restricted to certain times (in this case Saturdays, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.). Unlike both the above centres the exhibits are to be concentrated in one area, three buildings in the aforementioned Ex. At Leipzig the whole city is given over to the fair, and the heavy machinery exhibit alone requires a space as large as the whole of the Exhibition Grounds.

There is a vast difference between a trade fair and an exhibition such as the Brussels and Paris affairs. Lavish display, dazzling shows, Midways, barkers, and all the tricks dear to the advertising world are out. A glance at the rule-book for Toronto's forthcoming Fair, points up the difference:

"The use of radios, amplifiers or any other similar device . . . for the sole purpose of attracting attention is prohibited".

"Exhibitors and contractors will not be allowed to distribute handbills or other advertisements about the grounds or buildings."

"Used, second-hand, or rebuilt articles or materials must not be exhibited or offered for sale."

"Price signs tending to price competition are undesirable."

Trade, Not Publicity

Also the selection of exhibitors shows that trade, not publicity, is the function of the fair. "Exhibit space . . . is allotted to Canadian manufacturers . . . who are prepared to accept orders for their products from purchasers in countries outside of Canada, and to manufacturers in countries outside of Canada . . . who are interested in selling their products to Canada." In other words there is no room for prestige displays. The fair is for people who wish to buy and/or sell specific articles.

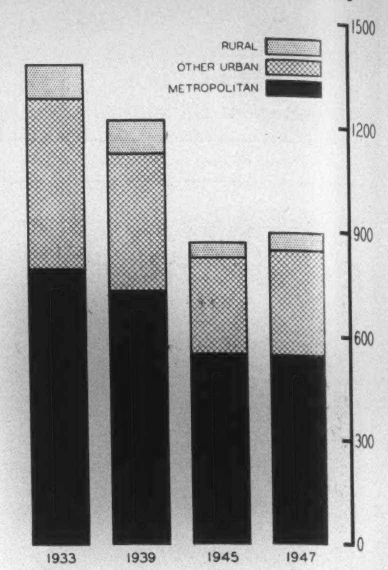
Most of the booths will be small, 10 by 12 feet, and the rental rate is $2.50 per sq. ft., which includes floor space, façades, booths, general lighting, storage and a listing in the

(Continued on Page 39)

Municipal Debt Down 40 p.c. But Outlays Indicate New Uptrend

CANADIAN municipalities, in the twelve-year period which ended in 1945, have had revenues more than sufficient to meet their expenditures. This is evidenced by the nearly forty per cent decrease in debt which has taken place in that time, as shown in the accompanying chart. It is in striking contrast with the trend in the preceding twelve-year period when, first because of extensive capital works programs, and later because of high relief costs, municipal debt grew by over fifty per cent. Municipal capital undertakings in 1947 indicate a return to the debt trend of the twenties.

Debt by Class of Municipality



Real property taxes continue to be the main source of revenue for Canadian municipalities. Figures published in the Bank of Canada's Statistical Summary and shown in the tables below, indicate that about seventy-five per cent of total current municipal revenue comes from this source. Real property tax receipts continued to increase during the middle and late thirties in face of lowered tax rates in many municipalities. This was due to the collection of large amounts of tax arrears which had accumulated during the depression years when many municipal tax rates were increased in an often vain attempt to provide sufficient funds to meet relief costs. At the worst, numerous municipalities had tax arrears equal to, or more than, a year's tax levy.

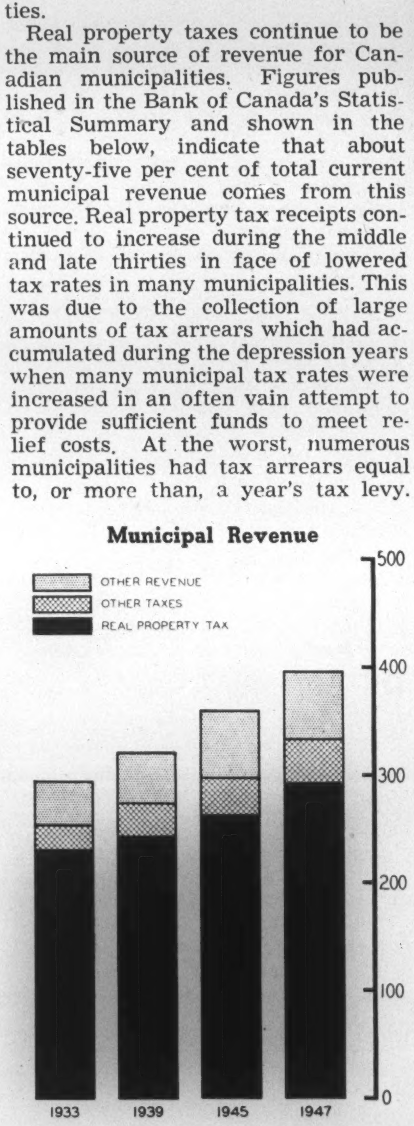
Happily, municipal tax arrears, in general, are now at a more normal level, and in many instances are less than such amounts outstanding in 1929. Increases in tax receipts since 1945 are influenced more by higher tax rates than by collection of tax arrears.

Other tax revenue comes mainly from a variety of levies on business and from the municipal sales tax. The latter is levied in a number of Quebec cities and their environs, among which are Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Chicoutimi and Sorel, and now produces about twelve million dollars annually. Business taxes are levied on such bases as the assessed value of the space occupied varied according to the type of business, floor space, rental value and gross sales. Tangible personal property is subject to municipal taxation in some provinces but it is no longer a major source of revenue under Canadian municipal practice.

A number of municipalities benefit from the operating surpluses of their public utility enterprises, such as waterworks, power plants, transportation systems and the like. The amounts so received in 1947 are about three times those for 1933, but still represent less than five per cent of total revenue. In many such utilities surpluses are kept for the benefit of users of the product and not turned

(Continued on Page 40)

Municipal Revenue



MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND DEBT

(Millions of Dollars)

	1933	1937	1939	1941	1945(1)	1947(2) (Est.)
REVENUE						
Real Property Tax (3)	229.7	236.0	242.2	250.1	262.4	291.6
Other Taxes	22.7	28.6	31.2	33.5	35.0	41.3
Public Utility Contributions	5.6	8.9	10.2	12.3	17.5	17.5
Other Revenue(4)	35.3	32.4	36.7	37.1	44.0	45.4
TOTAL	293.3	305.9	320.3	333.0	358.9	395.8
Revenue By Class of Municipality:						
Metropolitan	126.5	134.3	135.3	141.7	142.1	156.9
Other Urban	114.3	118.7	123.1	127.9	137.7	152.6
Rural	52.5	52.9	61.9	63.4	79.1	86.3
TOTAL	293.3	305.9	320.3	333.0	358.9	395.8
DEBT						
Direct Bonded, less sinking funds	1,178.2	1,102.4	1,027.1	955.2	792.5	819.6
Guaranteed, less sinking funds	64.3	55.1	54.8	52.4	45.0	45.8
Bank Loans	139.5	114.8	143.5	100.0	29.3	31.0
TOTAL	1,382.0	1,272.3	1,225.4	1,107.6	866.8	896.4
Debt By Class of Municipality:						
Metropolitan	798.9	758.5	729.6	676.9	550.0	546.4
Other Urban	487.6	426.4	398.5	353.0	274.5	298.5
Rural	95.5	87.4	97.3	77.7	42.3	51.5
TOTAL	1,382.0	1,272.3	1,225.4	1,107.6	866.8	896.4

(1) Figures for Quebec municipalities are estimates, as actual figures have not yet been published.

(2) Estimates based on sample municipal returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(3) Tax collection figures have been used so far as this information is available. Taxes for school purposes are included.

(4) Excludes provincial grants for specific services, such as those for education, roads, health, relief, etc., but includes general provincial subsidies. Revenue from public utilities, except surpluses transferred to general municipal account, have also been excluded.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

We Must Put Our House in Order

By P. M. RICHARDS

THE other day I read a news-story about the difficulties of many Italian firms in keeping going under present conditions. The owner of one of these concerns, a shoe factory, called his employees together and told them he was no longer able to pay them their wages and so had decided to turn over the business to them. According to the story, they answered with one voice: "We don't want to own the factory; we want to work and be paid for our work!"

It's interesting to note that the average wage of an industrial worker in Italy is about $2.40 a day. But he costs his employer nearly three times as much in contributions for family allowances and health and accident insurances, which naturally raise the cost of production. Another trouble for the employer is the fall in efficiency of the average Italian worker. It is calculated that his productivity has dropped by nearly 50 per cent since pre-war days. We may smile at the naiveté of the Italian shoe factory employees, but the attitude of most of our own workers would probably not be very different. Labor here, as in Italy and everywhere where labor has a voice, wants more wages and pleasanter working conditions and, by no means least, more security of employment and income. But it does not want the risks and headaches of ownership.

Wealthy U.S. labor unions, who constantly accuse owners of industry of making excessive profits, have in many cases made loans to keep such owners in business rather than take over and operate the business for themselves, even though well equipped financially to do so.

Public Doesn't Want It Either

This column has several times referred to a disturbing latter-day development, the unwillingness of the general public to invest in industrial securities representing participation in industry's ownership. Today investors usually prefer bonds constituting a prior claim on assets and earnings, rather than common stock representing part shares in profits—and losses. This is anything but good for industry or for society in general. It tends to result in unbalanced capitalizations and to incline managements towards "safe" operations on which they can be sure of earning the required interest and deter them from "risk" ventures. That, obviously, is not the way of expansion.

Apparently the public, as represented by these investors, is not convinced of the long-term success of the free enterprise system that is the economic basis of democracy itself. Yet if the workers and the public as a whole are to achieve the higher standards of living they are now demanding, the productive system must expand accordingly. There is no other way. Issuing more claims on production (money) will not get us anything (except higher prices) if we do not increase production itself.

If ownership of industry has indeed become unattractive, why is this so? Is it due to excessive taxes or difficult labor conditions or too much governmental interference? Or to the possibility of economic disruption as the result of another war? We may not ourselves be able to do much on the latter point, but we can on the former. And we should, and soon. It is up to us—urgently up to us—to make our economic system as efficient as possible, for upon it depends the ability of democracy itself to stand up against communism.

The Basic Conflict Remains

Even though we may be able to avoid going to war with Russia over Italy or Berlin or Norway or Middle East oil, there will still remain the basic issue of totalitarianism versus democracy. Politically, democracy has made a poor showing in recent years; its great asset has been its high productivity. To let that slump, as the result of internal frictions, would be to give a great advantage to the enemy. It might even mean the total destruction of democracy.

This threat is very real. There is reason for believing that Soviet Russia is convinced that the world cannot contain both totalitarianism and democracy, and it may be that it will make war soon in the belief that the democracies can be more easily defeated now than later. It is well aware of our confusion and lack of faith in our own system. But now or later, the conflict is there, and we would do well to face the fact. We urgently need to put our democratic house in order and may not have any time to spare. If we set out, with sincerity and determination, to put the common good ahead of our individual and group interests, we could do wonders. To do that in peacetime would be revolutionary, in a democracy. But this is not peace, and secondly, to wait until the actual fighting starts may be too late. The enemy has unity and purpose, while we have neither. It is a poor example for nations like Italy wondering which way to turn.

A wise businessman knows that the best business results are achieved by putting the consumers' (the public's) interests before his own. That's the pattern we should follow in every field today, and the only one that holds out any promise.

Nationalization to Be Limited in Britain?

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The British government's recent statement that it will take action against monopoly practices suggests that it is not going ahead with its avowed intention to nationalize as many industries as possible. This change, says Mr. Marston, may in part be due to awareness of the United States' distrust of socialist "totalitarianism". With only the more obvious public services already nationalized, it seems that future policy of the Labor Party will be towards supervision of privately-owned industry rather than state ownership.

London.

THE British government has lately made it known that it intends to take action against monopoly practices. The matter may not, of itself, be specially significant: it depends on the degree of monopoly found to exist in practice and the action taken against it.

More interesting is the indication possibly to be discovered here as to British policy towards nationalization. A number of countries, especially in Europe, have inclined to nationalize any industry considered guilty of monopolistic tendencies, whereas in the United States, particularly, elaborate anti-trust laws have been evolved to maintain capitalism in something like its text-book conditions. The British government's interest in monopoly practices suggests a leaning towards U.S. ideas.

Business people in Britain paid more attention to the Labor Party's recent "discussion pamphlet" on public ownership than they normally bestow on such publications, because the Labor Party is at present the governing party, and it can at least influence, though it certainly does not decide, the policy of the government itself.

Mild and Vague

On a superficial reading, a number of industrialists must have seen in this pamphlet signs which, from their point of view, were ominous. Resolutions were recalled favoring nationalization of chemical, automobile, shipbuilding, cotton, textile, brewing, milk-distributing, and other such businesses, and the land.

But a scrutiny of the alleged policy shows that no serious effort has been made to present a case for action, and in fact the tone of what should be an important policy document is much milder—and much vaguer—than that of the classic *Let Us Face the Future* which lays down the program which the present government is supposed to follow in 1945-50.

Nationalization has from the start of the policy been a subject of heated debate in Parliament, but in actual practice it has not yet become a burning issue.

It has been confined to the more obvious public services—the Central Bank, telecommunications, the railways and (partially) road transport, electricity and gas—and also coal-mining, which had been recommended for nationalization several times in the past decade or two by investigating representatives of all parties. It has had, broadly, the aim of controlling the nation's finance, communications, transport, and fuel and power.

But there is another basic industry on the program listed in *Let Us Face the Future*. The iron and steel industry is not a public utility, nor part of a general scheme like coal. Structurally, it extends from raw materials to finished products, and the latter include capital goods in which Britain is world-renowned.

No Steel Plan Yet

It is significant that, more than half-way through its term the government has still no definite plan to carry out its electoral undertaking to nationalize this complex industry. Periodically, with no apparent motive but to appease the socialist critics, a government spokesman says that iron and steel will definitely be nationalized, but there is a tacit "understanding", almost, that if anything is done in that sense it will be no more than supervisory direction, involving no change in ownership.

It seems that a compromise is being reached with more than half an eye on U.S. susceptibilities in this controversial matter. The sponsors of the Marshall Plan have never disguised their dislike of socialist measures, and they will undoubtedly be much better impressed with restrictions on big business than with the supersession of big business by State monopolies. At the same time, the U.S. example does not suggest that the anti-monopoly act, whatever may be its eventual form, will have any sensational results.

Few people are prepared to be dogmatic about monopolies. The tendency towards groupings into fewer and larger units is inherent in the capitalist system and is not necessarily a bad thing.

If there is evidence that monopolistic agreements mean a "squeeze" of the consumer to ensure high profits for the producer, some action against them is socially necessary. It has been charged against the British steel industry in the past, and something similar has been charged against the U.S. steel industry more recently, that supplies have been artificially restricted to maintain an artificial price-level. Such accusations must, of course, be fully investigated.

But it is equally possible that dominance of the market by a producers' federation can be used for the long-term purpose of development by a low-price policy, which seems to have been the intention of the aluminium and rayon interests in Britain.

It is as well to face the fact that monopolies are difficult to control, even when the desirability of controlling them is proved. The leaders of an industry suitably composed can agree on a price policy, and put it into effect, without any formal agreement or any word in writing.

However, some practices everywhere recognized to be against the public interest can probably be checked. It is known in Britain that the patent for an everlasting match was bought by a big match company and suppressed, and that a similar fate befell, at the hands of a razor-blade concern, a preparation which would have made shaving archaic; chemical detergents were unaccountably slow in coming on the market in quantity. Restrictive practices of this character can, obviously, be checked.

That industry is tending towards different forms than those which were accepted as permanent in the nineteenth century is clear enough. The tendency in the non-socialist countries is towards governmental supervision of industries which remain, for the most part in private hands.

This seems to be the tendency now being followed in Britain, rather than any radical change in ownership, and this in the social system.

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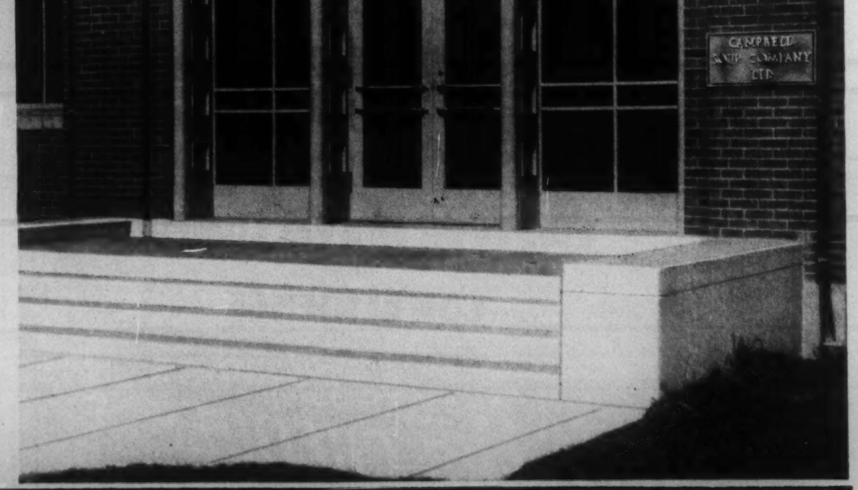

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Dickenson Red Lake Production Is Planned for Next Autumn

By JOHN M. GRANT

INCORPORATED in 1944 to develop a group of 15 claims in Balmer township, Red Lake area, Dickenson Red Lake Mines expects to be in production next fall at an initial rate of 200 to 250 tons per day. The 150-ton mill and mining plant purchased from Gold Eagle Gold Mines has been completely delivered to the property and construction is to start the latter half of this month. While the mill is not quite as large to commence with, as the directors would like, however, by making some small additions to the equipment the rate can be raised to 250 to 300 tons. Still further improvements would step the rate higher and J. M. Brewis, vice-president and managing director, states the property could be expected to develop into a 400 to 500 tons operation eventually. Tests are being made of the ore treatment and it is possible a small roasting unit would be employed to obtain a maximum recovery. A recovery of better than 90% has been secured from cyanidation and flotation tests, while roasting would likely bring the figure up to 94%.

Cost of the plant was $100,000 in bonds and 175,000 shares of stock, the deal thus obviating the necessity of Dickenson Red Lake putting out any cash at all, an important consideration in a period when finances were difficult to secure. Further, delivery of new equipment would in certain essential items, have taken as long as a year, hence, acquisition of the Gold Eagle plant permits production and earning power far in advance of any other arrangement. To purchase a new mill of 200 to 300-ton size would have cost $300,000 to $450,000 cash, Mr. Brewis states. Substantial profits can be anticipated from the start of milling in the opinion of the managing director. Estimating grade in the central developed section of the property (indicated orebodies above fourth level should exceed 300,000 tons) at $12 to $14 to

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

A Technical Rally?

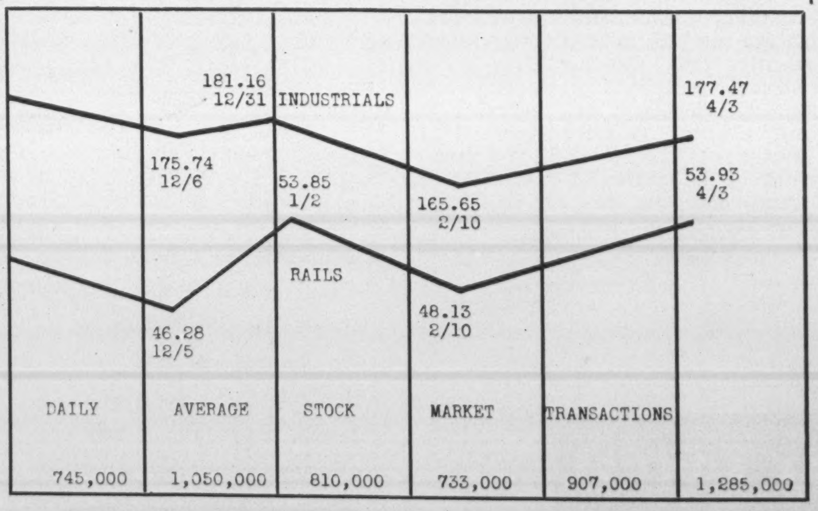
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: While the decline of 1946-7 went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental market turnabout has yet been reached. Intermediate trend of the market has been downward from July 1947 on the industrial average, January 1948 on the rail average, with evidence lacking that reversal has yet taken place.

For about two years public psychology and general business activity have not squared. On the one side has been depression; on the other, prosperity. The stock market, in the interval, has been more under the influence of psychology than of business. We believe that this continues to be the case. A new element, however, has recently been injected into the situation. This is the increasingly acute international situation, with increased emphasis on armaments. While Senator Taft, chairman of the U.S.A. House-Senate Economic Committee, has stated just this week that the increased cost of American military preparedness would have no "very material effect" on its economy, it must be recognized that events in Europe could lead to a preparedness program substantially above the $2-billion to $4-billion addition now contemplated.

As stated last week, there is the **possibility** that current market strength, on the basis of increased rearmament expenditures, is the beginning of a sustained forward move. Against the current background of continuing uncertainty, we do not feel that the **probabilities,** however, point to such a result. Accordingly, we regard the current advance—anticipated herein some weeks back—as in the nature of a technical rally and we continue to advise retention of cash buying reserves pending further development of the political and economic picture.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Burns & Co. Limited

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

The second quarterly dividend of 25c a share on class "A" and "B" shares of Burns & Co. Limited will be paid April 24th, 1948, to all shareholders of record as of April 7th.

National Trust Company Limited is the transfer agent, with offices at Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Burns & Co. Limited,
R. J. DINNING,
President.

Canadian Breweries
LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 2nd, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 31st, 1948.

By Order of the Board
W. C. BUTLER,
Secretary.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

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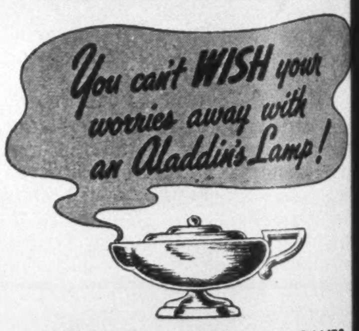

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 245

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1948 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, the First day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March 1948. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board
JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 12th March 1948

CHARLES F. W. BURNS
who has been elected a vice-President of the Crown Life Insurance Company.

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

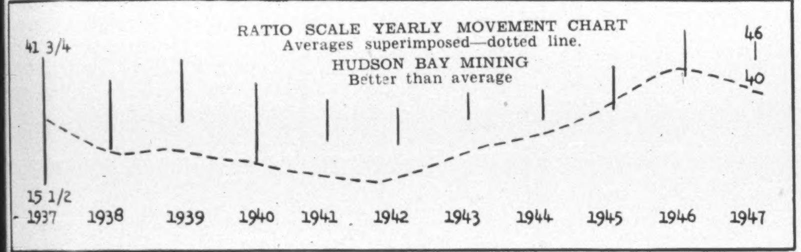
GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks — 1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments — 2. AVERAGE or
GROUP "C"—Speculations — 3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd.

PRICE 23 Mar. 48	$44.75		Averages		Hudson Bay	
YIELD	8.9%	Last 1 month	Down	6.7%	Down	4.8%
INVESTMENT INDEX	62	Last 12 months	Down	12.4%	Up	5.6%
GROUP	"B"	1942-46 range	Up	160.0%	Up	127.2%
RATING	Above Average	1946-48 range	Down	23.1%	Down	30.0%



SUMMARY:—In our last analysis of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., made about six months ago, it was suggested that this stock had better than average attraction for the speculative investor, and the same opinion prevails at this time.

Stocks in general have not had a very happy time during these past months, but Hudson Bay Mining is currently selling higher than at the time of the last review, and since then its dividend has been increased. In fact, Hudson Bay is now selling within a few dollars of its high point, and there seems no reason why it should not be held, provided one's portfolio is properly balanced. The income is greater than that provided by the average stock at this time, and there seems little likelihood of any occurrence that would adversely affect the fortunes of the company to any great extent. With working capital of well over twenty million dollars and with a good demand for its products, it seems reasonable to suggest that this stock should be retained.

Attention is drawn to its very favorable action during the past twelve months. It seems reasonable to suppose that this company would benefit from any future devaluation of the Canadian Dollar.

the ton, Mr. Brewis expects that total costs, including depreciation, deferred development, taxes, etc., will not exceed $7 to the ton. He believes that actual out-of-pocket costs would be under $4 to the ton for mining and milling, due to the fact that the property has been developed well in advance of production.

The grade estimate of $12 to $14 a ton for Dickenson Red Lake, which adjoins the Campbell Red Lake Mines, does not include the Campbell south vein extension, where values were considerably higher as indicated by diamond drilling, running around $21 to the ton. Surface diamond drilling has established the continuity of this rich ore zone extending into the Dickenson property for a distance of at least 1,000 feet and Mr. Brewis adds that this No. 2 area is confidently expected to yield a large tonnage of ore. A drive on the fourth level from the developed central section should reach this important new development in midsummer around the time the mill is being tuned-up. Mr. Brewis goes on to point out that there are two other zones to the north and west of the central section, drilling results from which had indicated substantial tonnages of good grade ore. No ore estimate has been included for these zones. It is pointed out that a large portion of the development charges have already been paid. Additional working capital of $323,750 is being made available this year through the sale of further bonds and stock to Brewis & White, Limited, which funds it is estimated by the directors will put the mine into profitable production.

A half century of Canadian mining was under review this week at the Jubilee meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in Vancouver. Fifty years ago in 1898, Canada's mineral production was $38,000,000, of which one-third came from the placer gold of the Klondyke and British Columbia. Twenty-five years ago a great change was under way, not only in the volume of minerals produced, but in the way they were handled. The metals had been mainly exported in the raw state up to that time. Great smelters and refineries began to appear during and after the First Great War. In 1947 the output of minerals was $619,000,000—an increase of 16 times in the 50 years. At present most of the metal exported is in the refined state, and much of it is in manufactured materials. Thus half a century has witnessed a radical change in the mineral industry. These and many other striking facts were presented at the meeting by W. H. Losee, of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Sinking of a three-compartment shaft has commenced at Orofino Mines, in Horwood township, Sudbury mining division. The initial objective is 350 feet and stations are to be cut at 125 and 250 foot depths. On the property, which contains about 1,080 acres, nine known vein zones have been located to date. Three of the explored vein zones on their dip cross the shaft area, and will be cut in the shaft sinking. Six of the vein zones have been explored by diamond drilling over a length of 500 feet with both ends open. In view of the large tonnage of ore outlined by the drill holes in this length, the drilling was stopped and plans formulated for immediate underground development. A compilation of the diamond drilling and surface results gave an indicated tonnage for the drilled length in excess of 3,000 tons per vertical foot of depth. The minimum average gold values are expected to be in excess of $8 per ton, over, in most cases, wide widths. The operations are under the direction and management of Mining Research Corporation Ltd.

Net profit of Waite Amulet Mines for 1947 was equivalent to $1.15 per share, including 90 cents received in dividends from Amulet Dufault Mines, a subsidiary. This compared with 70 cents in the previous 12 months. In spite of the lower tonnage milled last year compared with 1946, copper production from the two properties increased approximately 17%; however, zinc production was reduced to one half. Ore reserves at Amulet Dufault were reduced by the tonnage milled during the year, while ore reserves of the Waite Amulet orebodies were increased by 61,991 tons before deducting the 103,491 tons extracted during the year. Late in January, 1948, operations at the Waite mine ceased and mining was resumed at the "C" orebody. Later in the year it is planned to resume operations at the "F" orebody, and exploration work will be continued. At the close of 1947 Waite Amulet had net working capital of $7,682,883 as against $6,474,825 a year previous.

Due chiefly to the reduced price of gold and increased cost of labor and supplies net profits of Leitch Gold Mines were a little lower in 1947 than in the preceding year. Earnings amounted to 7.47 cents per share, not including profit on sale of investments, as compared with 9.11 cents in 1946. Ore reserves above the 14th level are good for at least five years at the current rate of extraction while ore between the 15th and 14th horizons should add another $1\frac{1}{2}$ years' supply, G. A. MacKay, manager, states. Sinking through the diabase sill should be completed and a start made in opening up the three new levels during 1948.

A contract is being let by Dulama Mines, with property adjoining Renabie Mines, in the Missinaibi area, to sink a shaft to 425 feet and establish levels at 200 and 350 feet. It is hoped to have the shaft completed and lateral work underway by the middle of July, and that before the end of the year stopes will be in readiness to place the mine in production. No decision has yet been reached as to whether a mill will be erected next summer or have the ore milled on a custom basis by Renabie.

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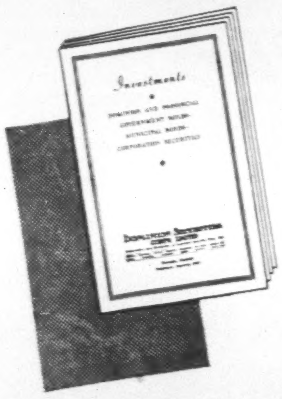

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Dickenson Red Lake Production Is Planned for Next Autumn

By JOHN M. GRANT

INCORPORATED in 1944 to develop a group of 15 claims in Balmer township, Red Lake area, Dickenson Red Lake Mines expects to be in production next fall at an initial rate of 200 to 250 tons per day. The 150-ton mill and mining plant purchased from Gold Eagle Gold Mines has been completely delivered to the property and construction is to start the latter half of this month. While the mill is not quite as large to commence with, as the directors would like, however, by making some small additions to the equipment the rate can be raised to 250 to 300 tons. Still further improvements would step the rate higher and J. M. Brewis, vice-president and managing director, states the property could be expected to develop into a 400 to 500 tons operation eventually. Tests are being made of the ore treatment and it is possible a small roasting unit would be employed to obtain a maximum recovery. A recovery of better than 90% has been secured from cyanidation and flotation tests, while roasting would likely bring the figure up to 94%.

Cost of the plant was $100,000 in bonds and 175,000 shares of stock, the deal thus obviating the necessity of Dickenson Red Lake putting out any cash at all, an important consideration in a period when finances were difficult to secure. Further, delivery of new equipment would in certain essential items, have taken as long as a year, hence, acquisition of the Gold Eagle plant permits production and earning power far in advance of any other arrangement. To purchase a new mill of 200 to 300-ton size would have cost $300,000 to $450,000 cash, Mr. Brewis states. Substantial profits can be anticipated from the start of milling in the opinion of the managing director. Estimating grade in the central developed section of the property (indicated orebodies above fourth level should exceed 300,000 tons) at $12 to $14 to

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

A Technical Rally?

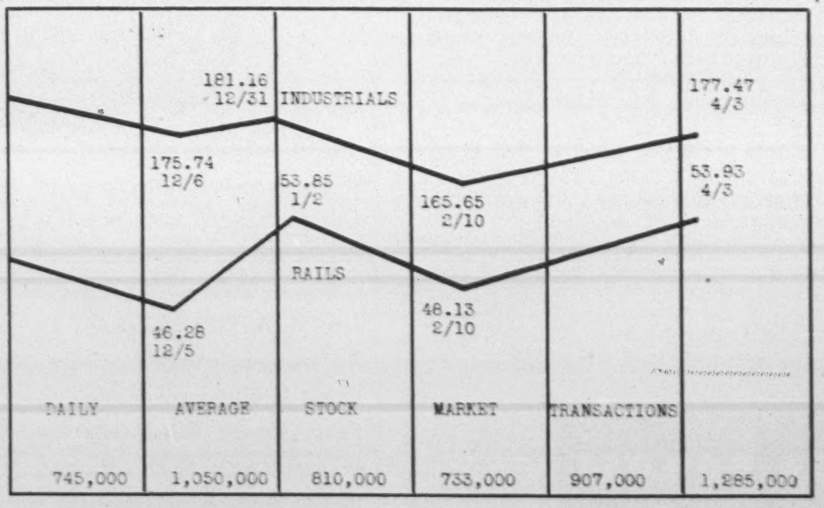
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: While the decline of 1946-7 went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental market turnabout has yet been reached. Intermediate trend of the market has been downward from July 1947 on the industrial average, January 1948 on the rail average, with evidence lacking that reversal has yet taken place.

For about two years public psychology and general business activity have not squared. On the one side has been depression; on the other, prosperity. The stock market, in the interval, has been more under the influence of psychology than of business. We believe that this continues to be the case. A new element, however, has recently been injected into the situation. This is the increasingly acute international situation, with increased emphasis on armaments. While Senator Taft, chairman of the U.S.A. House-Senate Economic Committee, has stated just this week that the increased cost of American military preparedness would have no "very material effect" on its economy, it must be recognized that events in Europe could lead to a preparedness program substantially above the $2-billion to $4-billion addition now contemplated.

As stated last week, there is the **possibility** that current market strength, on the basis of increased rearmament expenditures, is the beginning of a sustained forward move. Against the current background of continuing uncertainty, we do not feel that the **probabilities**, however, point to such a result. Accordingly, we regard the current advance—anticipated herein some weeks back—as in the nature of a technical rally and we continue to advise retention of cash buying reserves pending further development of the political and economic picture.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Burns & Co. Limited

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

The second quarterly dividend of 25c a share on class "A" and "B" shares of Burns & Co. Limited will be paid April 24th, 1948, to all shareholders of record as of April 7th.

National Trust Company Limited is the transfer agent, with offices at Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Burns & Co. Limited,
R. J. DINNING,
President.

Canadian Breweries
LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 2nd, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 31st, 1948.

By Order of the Board
W. C. BUTLER,
Secretary.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

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Mortgage Corporation
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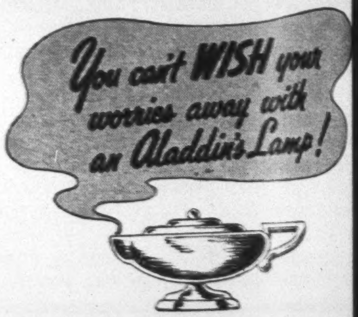


ADEQUATE INSURANCE SAVES WORRY . . . ESPECIALLY IF THE INSURANCE IS WITH

The CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO.
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

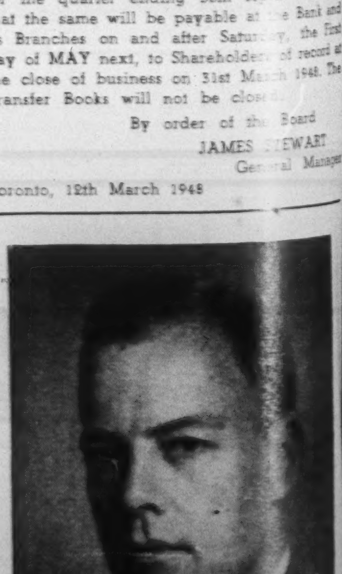
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 245

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1948 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, the First day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March 1948. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board
JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 12th March 1948



CHARLES F. W. BURNS
who has been elected a vice-President of the Crown Life Insurance Company.

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

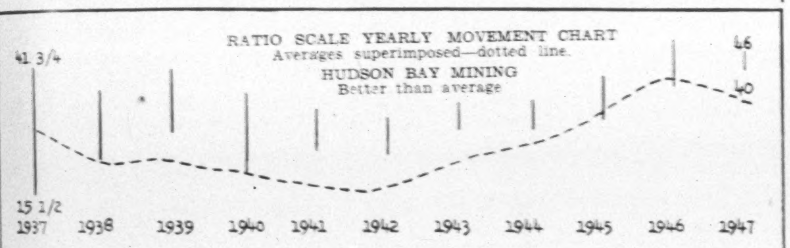
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd.

				Averages		Hudson Bay	
PRICE 23 Mar. 48	$44.75						
YIELD	8.9%	Last 1 month		Down	6.7%	Down	4.8%
INVESTMENT INDEX	62	Last 12 months		Down	12.4%	Up	5.6%
GROUP	"B"	1942-46	range	Up	160.0%	Up	127.2%
RATING	Above Average	1946-48	range	Down	23.1%	Down	30.0%



SUMMARY:—In our last analysis of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., made about six months ago, it was suggested that this stock had better than average attraction for the speculative investor, and the same opinion prevails at this time.

Stocks in general have not had a very happy time during these past months, but Hudson Bay Mining is currently selling higher than at the time of the last review, and since then its dividend has been increased. In fact, Hudson Bay is now selling within a few dollars of its high point, and there seems no reason why it should not be held, provided one's portfolio is properly balanced. The income is greater than that provided by the average stock at this time, and there seems little likelihood of any occurrence that would adversely affect the fortunes of the company to any great extent. With working capital of well over twenty million dollars and with a good demand for its products, it seems reasonable to suggest that this stock should be retained.

Attention is drawn to its very favorable action during the past twelve months. It seems reasonable to suppose that this company would benefit from any future devaluation of the Canadian Dollar.

the ton, Mr. Brewis expects that total costs, including depreciation, deferred development, taxes, etc., will not exceed $7 to the ton. He believes that actual out-of-pocket costs would be under $4 to the ton for mining and milling, due to the fact that the property has been developed well in advance of production.

•

The grade estimate of $12 to $14 a ton for Dickenson Red Lake, which adjoins the Campbell Red Lake Mines, does not include the Campbell south vein extension, where values were considerably higher as indicated by diamond drilling, running around $21 to the ton. Surface diamond drilling has established the continuity of this rich ore zone extending into the Dickenson property for a distance of at least 1,000 feet and Mr. Brewis adds that this No. 2 area is confidently expected to yield a large tonnage of ore. A drive on the fourth level from the developed central section should reach this important new development in midsummer around the time the mill is being tuned-up. Mr. Brewis goes on to point out that there are two other zones to the north and west of the central section, drilling results from which had indicated substantial tonnages of good grade ore. No ore estimate has been included for these zones. It is pointed out that a large portion of the development charges have already been paid. Additional working capital of $323,750 is being made available this year through the sale of further bonds and stock to Brewis & White, Limited, which funds it is estimated by the directors will put the mine into profitable production.

•

A half century of Canadian mining was under review this week at the Jubilee meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in Vancouver. Fifty years ago in 1898, Canada's mineral production was $38,000,000, of which one-third came from the placer gold of the Klondyke and British Columbia. Twenty-five years ago a great change was under way, not only in the volume of minerals produced, but in the way they were handled. The metals had been mainly exported in the raw state up to that time. Great smelters and refineries began to appear during and after the First Great War. In 1947 the output of minerals was $619,000,000—an increase of 16 times in the 50 years. At present most of the metal exported is in the refined state, and much of it is in manufactured materials. Thus half a century has witnessed a radical change in the mineral industry. These and many other striking facts were presented at the meeting by W. H. Losee, of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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Sinking of a three-compartment shaft has commenced at Orofino Mines, in Horwood township, Sudbury mining division. The initial objective is 350 feet and stations are to be cut at 125 and 250 foot depths. On the property, which contains about 1,080 acres, nine known vein zones have been located to date. Three of the explored vein zones on their dip cross the shaft area, and will be cut in the shaft sinking. Six of the vein zones have been explored by diamond drilling over a length of 500 feet with both ends open. In view of the large tonnage of ore outlined by the drill holes in this length, the drilling was stopped and plans formulated for immediate underground development. A compilation of the diamond drilling and surface results gave an indicated tonnage for the drilled length in excess of 3,000 tons per vertical foot of depth. The minimum average gold values are expected to be in excess of $8 per ton, over, in most cases, wide widths. The operations are under the direction and management of Mining Research Corporation Ltd.

Net profit of Waite Amulet Mines for 1947 was equivalent to $1.15 per share, including 90 cents received in dividends from Amulet Dufault Mines, a subsidiary. This compared with 70 cents in the previous 12 months. In spite of the lower tonnage milled last year compared with 1946, copper production from the two properties increased approximately 17%; however, zinc production was reduced to one half. Ore reserves at Amulet Dufault were reduced by the tonnage milled during the year, while ore reserves of the Waite Amulet orebodies were increased by 61,991 tons before deducting the 103,491 tons extracted during the year. Late in January, 1948, operations at the Waite mine ceased and mining was resumed at the "C" orebody. Later in the year it is planned to resume operations at the "F" orebody, and exploration work will be continued. At the close of 1947 Waite Amulet had net working capital of $7,682,883 as against $6,474,825 a year previous.

•

Due chiefly to the reduced price of gold and increased cost of labor and supplies net profits of Leitch Gold Mines were a little lower in 1947 than in the preceding year. Earnings amounted to 7.47 cents per share, not including profit on sale of investments, as compared with 9.11 cents in 1946. Ore reserves above the 14th level are good for at least five years at the current rate of extraction while ore between the 15th and 14th horizons should add another 1½ years' supply, G. A. MacKay, manager, states. Sinking through the diabase sill should be completed and a start made in opening up the three new levels during 1948.

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CANADA'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF FINE FUR FELT HATS

ABOUT INSURANCE

Increase in Robbery and Burglary Shows Need of Adequate Cover

By GEORGE GILBERT

In spite of the improvement in protective devices of various kinds and the increased efficiency of the police through the use of radio-equipped patrol cars and other modern devices, there is no let-up in the heavy losses taking place through the operations of robbers, burglars and thieves.

It would appear that the only available way to secure protection against the financial consequences of such losses in most cases is by means of insurance, and various forms of policies are on the market to meet the requirements of business firms and individuals in this respect.

AS a result of the alarming increase taking place in the number of robberies, hold-ups, burglaries and thefts throughout the country, there has been a growing recognition of the need of insurance protection against the heavy losses caused by such crimes. Our jails and penitentiaries are crowded by law-breakers, most of whom are there for having committed robbery, burglary or theft. Many of them are serving short terms, and a large proportion of these convicts, having made crime a business, when released on parole or at the expiration of their sentence, are soon pulling the same kind of "jobs" again, in the belief that in the future they will be too smart to be caught.

There is no doubt that much ingenuity is often displayed by the so-called professional cracksmen in planning and executing their crimes. Large as well as small business and financial institutions as well as individual property owners have suffered heavy losses through their operations and the only way by which the property owner in most cases can be sure of being recouped for such losses is by taking the precaution of carrying adequate insurance coverage.

Methods of Professionals

A recent case from the files of a well-known insurance company illustrates the methods employed by these gentry who make crime a business. A watchman in a large 8-storey department store building came on duty at daybreak of a Sunday morning, when the premises were deserted except for a small maintenance force. Running the elevator to the third storey, he stepped out and was confronted by a man with a pistol in his hand, who said: "This is it."

According to the account of this robbery in the official organ of the insurance company, the gunman, after binding and gagging the watchman, took his keys and let four or five confederates into the store. The store vault was cut open with an acetylene torch and the gang escaped. Evidently the gunman had hidden in the store at closing time on Saturday.

Members of the gang, after being admitted by the gunman, took off their shoes and crept to the eighth floor and overpowered three maintenance men who were cleaning up. At pistol point they were taken to the third floor and bound with rope and wire torn from the radios which were on display. While three of the gang stood guard over the maintenance men and the watchman, the others went to work on the vault door.

It seems that the robbers didn't expect to have any interruptions as the "job" had been well "cased". But unexpectedly three painters arrived one at a time, to work in the building while the robbers were engaged on the vault, and as each painter rang the entry bell, the boss gangster with the pistol went down, let him in, led him to the third floor and tied him.

Knew Where to Use Torch

While working on the vault the gangsters used an electric fan to blow away the torch fumes and water from a drinking fountain to cool the metal, as they cut a hole in the steel door large enough for a man to crawl through. The section chosen for the cut was reinforced by only one steel bar. When the opening had been made, one of the gang crawled in and passed out bags of money to his confederates who took suitcases from the store shelves for money holders.

What they got as loot from the vault was the "change fund" money kept for use by counter clerks and floor cashiers in the conduct of the day's business. There was a safe in the vault with Saturday's receipts and other valuables, but this was not touched. It was figured by the authorities that the gang knew about this, but that the arrival of the painter caused them to hurry away after they had obtained the ready cash.

In this case the department store owners were protected by insurance against such a loss, and seventy-two hours after the watchman stepped from the elevator to meet the man with the pistol, that is, as soon as the amount of the loss could be ascertained, a draft for the amount of the loss, $21,400.45 was presented to the department store owners by the company carrying the insurance, The U.S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. The insurance carried was a broad form of money and securities policy. It is satisfactory to know that several members of the gang were later apprehended and that substantial salvage is expected.

Locks and Bolts No Barrier

Modern forms of burglary insurance afford protection against loss not only from burglary but also against loss from robbery, theft and larceny, now coming under the general head of theft insurance. Householders as well as business and financial firms need this form of cover. Not so long ago in one of our large Canadian cities, four houses on one street were ransacked from top to bottom and almost everything movable was carried away. In the case of one of these householders a residence burglary policy was carried, and he put in a claim for a total loss.

It is well to keep in mind that locks and bolts don't mean a thing to an experienced burglar. It is a simple matter for him to manipulate a lock or cut through a door or pry open a window, and he comes provided with tools made expressly for that purpose. He has no respect for the rights of property, or the sanctity of the home or the sacredness of a place of worship. He will rob any mercantile establishment or home or church without the slightest hesitation if he decides it contains anything worth the effort.

There are several different forms of insurance protection available to cover the contents of a residence against such losses. There is the blanket form which covers any and all property of the insured under one lump sum. Then there is the divided form under which the total amount of insurance is divided, so that a certain amount applies in respect of jewelry, furs, silverware and other valuables, and another amount applies to the rest of the household property.

There is also another form which contains a 20 per cent limitation clause and which is obtainable on either the blanket or divided cover plan. This form limits the liability of the insurance company to 20 per cent of the total amount of insurance in respect of loss of or damage to any one article or set of articles. Specific insurance may also be obtained under either the blanket or divided form or by a separate form to cover expensive objects of art, furs or jewelry. A limit of liability is placed on each article or set of articles.

Residence burglary cover is also available for schools, colleges, clubs, property in storage warehouses, and other similar classes of risks, under special forms designed for the purpose.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C1125, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE in addition to Life Insurance for which it is already registered.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Chief Agent.

FIDELITY Insurance Company of Canada

Consult your agent or broker as you would your doctor or lawyer

TORONTO

THE MONARCH LIFE Assurance Company
ESTABLISHED 1906
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: 199 BAY ST. TORONTO

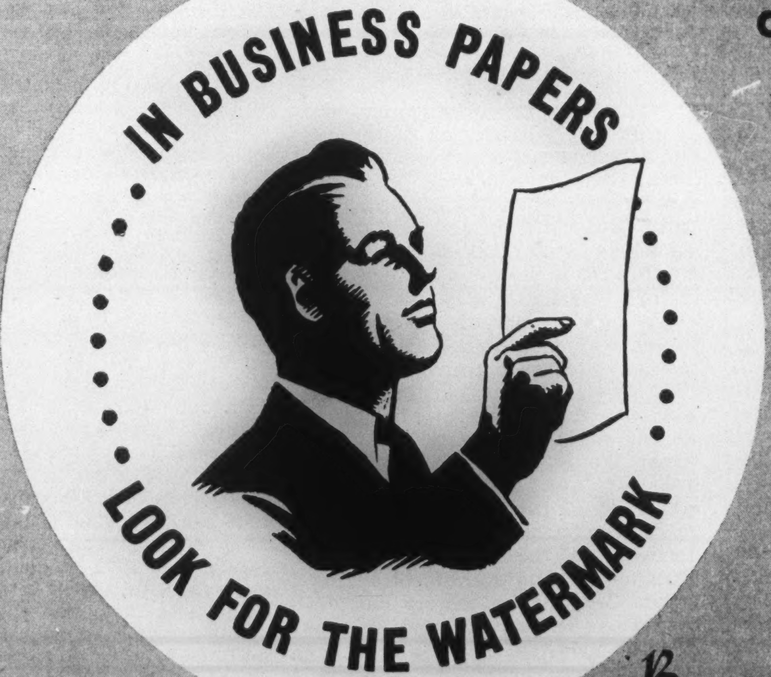
SERVICE TO THE INSURED BUILDS BUSINESS FOR AGENTS

● Company claims offices in 7 Ontario centres provide service that satisfies Pilot policyholders of automobile, fire, personal property floater, teams, burglary, plate glass, cargo, elevator, general liability insurance and fidelity and surety bonds.

PILOT INSURANCE COMPANY

Howard Smith

your guarantee of quality



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Host to Trade World

(*Continued from page 34*)

Catalogue. And passes to the Fair, of course.

Not all exhibits will be undramatic however. The Canadian Car and Foundry will present their answer to General Motors' much-touted "Train of Tomorrow" which was featured at the Canadian National Exhibition last fall. The Canadian version is an "Executives' Car", which, if it lives up to its promises, should be complete with built-in vice presidents, and hot and cold running secretaries.

Another exciting show will be the United States Time Corp. display of antique watches, supposed to be the most valuable such collection in the world, with specimens which date back to the Empress Josephine. The most troublesome section of the Fair will be the heavy machinery exhibits. Generating power for 25, 50 and 60 cycle machinery with all the different voltage requirements puts Mr. Drew's current problems in a minor league. Every generator from the C.N.E. has been pressed into service including that of the Ferris Wheel.

The United Kingdom has a lengthy list of promised exhibitors including the Austin automobile show which is at present making its rounds in the rest of Canada, as well as a jet-propelled airplane motor, a Rolls-Royce exhibit, and a large line of textiles and chinaware. Altogether some 175 displays are expected from the U.K. Exhibitors from the United States are expected to number only 40 and the American automobile industry will not be represented. About 700 Canadian firms including American affiliation are exhibiting. A breakdown of the exhibitors would be a lengthy business but in addition to the known and expected traders are such unexpected exhibits like Batavian sarongs, Hong Kong lace, Algerian wines.

The exhibits are to be grouped together to aid buyers in comparing quality and price. All the textiles will be in one area, leatherwork in another and so on. And the Coliseum building is to receive a new look, made of aluminium. A new front is being prefabricated in Montreal and donated to the Fair, which should spruce up the outside of the building.

The housing problem, as always, is with us, and bedding down all the delegates has called for heroic measures. Toronto's top hotels have been booked up in advance (just try and reserve a room now, for that 2 week period) and private homes have been made available. But even the housing problem has its lighter side. One reservation was changed somewhat hastily the other day. Two Palestinian businessmen had been assigned a double room, until the Fair officials discovered with some horror that one was an Arab and the other a Jew. It was clearly a case for partition.

A commonsense device for making life easier for the delegates will be the stabilizing of food and liquor prices. At the bars all drinks will be fifty cents and beer twenty-five. In the different restaurants meals will have a set price, and a time limit. In one, eating-time will be restricted to twenty minutes for snacks and light lunches at one price no matter what is ordered. Another will have a 40 or 50 minute ceiling and set price, and for those who wish to "talk over a deal" there will be a two-hour dining room at a correspondingly higher price. This will save a good deal of wear and tear on the temper and will aid those people who are unfamiliar with our currency.

For those interested in "firsts", it is worth noting that the spirit and wine displays will be the first liquor displays ever shown in Ontario. However, there will be no samples given from the booths.

Significant

It is significant that Canada should have blossomed forth with a trade fair at this time, rather than the United States. It is tangible proof that Canada's place in world trading of manufactured goods is now large enough to support advertising. Certainly if there were an award for The-Country - Which - Has - Improved - The - Most - During - The - Past - Ten - Years, Canada would win hands down. Due to wartime expansion Canada moved from fourth to second category as a world power. Now, in order to retain as large a volume of business, peacetime production has to increase. Private industry has to fill the gap left by the withdrawal of the government from the manufacturing industry.

One way of increasing the efficiency and size of Canadian business is a display of products, hence the International Trade Fair. Both foreign and domestic buyers have an opportunity to compare products and prices, and producers can assess their own chances in competition. It is particularly valuable for the small Canadian manufacturer. Large companies have their own methods of world advertising, but the small company cannot afford to personally examine other markets and spend time and money promoting his products. At this trade fair he can see how his goods stack up, and also find new customers.

At the moment Canada is more interested in export trade, particularly with the United States. Our import figures have risen greatly, but paid exports have lagged, due to the retarded European recovery. Consequently, the fact that close to 25,000 buyers are expected from the United States is joyous news, and completely overshadows the small number of U.S. exhibitors.

Promoters of the trade fair are also hopeful that new business establishments will be attracted to Canada. They hope that foreign businessmen will be struck with the advantages and profits offered by Canada and open up branch offices or new industries. Naturally any increase of capital investment in Canada will be welcomed.

Whether the Toronto International Trade Fair becomes an annual affair or not will depend entirely on the results of this first effort. So far, the interest shown in other countries has been most encouraging. It seems to be a fact that the Trade Fair is better known outside of Canada than at home. There are, at present, plans in the United States for four trade fairs in 1949 which may draw interest away from future Canadian fairs. However, this year's fair is proof to the world that Canada is in the manufacturing market to stay, and is making a definite effort to compete in a much bigger way than ever before.

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

The safe way to carry money...
When you TRAVEL!

Canadian Pacific Express Travellers Cheques can be cashed at banks, railway offices, hotels, shops—almost anywhere! Your signature is your identification. If lost or stolen before being countersigned, their full value will be refunded. *Obtainable through all Canadian Pacific agents and most banks.*

Canadian Pacific Express
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

Good Companies All...

Great American Insurance Company New York

Great American Indemnity Company New York

ROCHESTER UNDERWRITERS AGENCY NEW YORK

AMERICAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY NEW YORK

Policies in the Great American Group assure you of first-class protection in large, sound companies with an enviable record for prompt loss settlements.

Let the Great American Group, which writes practically every form of insurance except life, consolidate all your insurance risks through one of its conveniently located agents —or your own broker.

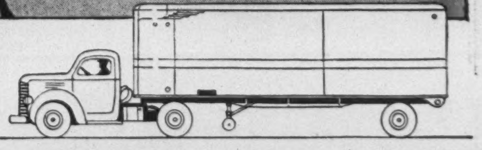
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND
J. H. HARVEY, *Manager*
465 St. John Street, Montreal, Que.

BRANCHES IN
TORONTO ONT. George E. HOWE
LONDON ONT. H. O. HOLROYDE
WINNIPEG MAN. W. B. LOWRY
VANCOUVER B.C. W. EVANS

A GROUP OF COMPANIES CONDUCTING BUSINESS ONLY THROUGH REPUTABLE LICENSED AGENTS AND BROKERS

Which of these Stores gets your business?

ONE GETS SHIPMENTS BY TRUCK
... THE OTHER DOESN'T!



● Stores get new merchandise *days* ... even *weeks* ... sooner, when shipments come by motor transport. Trucks and trailers pick up merchandise right at the loading dock ... roll it direct to retailers faster than any other way.

The retailer who specifies "Ship by Truck" gets his merchandise *on sale* ... while others wait for slow freight! And he needs less inventory!

Modern truck transport not only saves time ... it saves *money* too. There's less reloading. Less crating. Less handling. Less breakage. Less chance of loss. Less delay!

Perishables arrive fresher ... fragile things arrive in better condition. A truckload of radios can be lightly crated ... yet arrive undamaged ... ready to plug in and play. A load of dresses or suits may speed hundreds of miles ... on coat hangers ... without even losing their press!

No wonder more and more wide-awake manufacturers, farmers, wholesalers and retailers are saving time ... cutting costs ... speeding turnover ... and improving service ... by specifying "Ship by Truck"! Make your own investigation of how motor transport can help you ... call in a local operator today.

Published in the interest of the Canadian Motor Transport Industry by the Fruehauf Trailer Company of Canada Limited, Toronto (Weston) Ontario

FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
PLAIN HORSE SENSE
YOU CAN PULL FAR MORE THAN YOU CAN CARRY!
"ENGINEERED TRANSPORTATION"

Municipal Debt

(*Continued from Page 34*)

over to reduce municipal taxation. In many instances such utilities do not pay municipal taxes on the same basis as utilities.

Other revenues, which amount to about twelve per cent of the total, consist of such items as licences, permits and fees, rents, concessions and franchises; fines and penalties; investment earnings; service charges and charges for recreation and community services. Also included are provincial subsidies for general purposes amounting, in recent years, to over three million dollars and receipts of nearly four million to recompense municipalities for income and corporation tax rights temporarily surrendered in connection with Dominion Provincial Tax Agreements.

The revenue figures shown in the tables do not include provincial grants for specific services, such as those for schools, highways, health, relief and welfare, since these have been deducted from the corresponding gross municipal expenditures. Nor are total revenues from municipal public utilities included but only any operating surpluses transferred to general revenue. Gross revenues of hospitals operated by municipalities are excluded also.

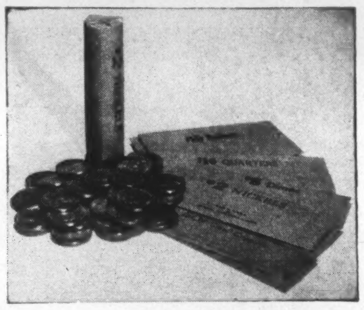
Debt figures cover direct and guaranteed municipal and school debts, less sinking fund, plus temporary loans. Other liabilities, such as amounts owing provinces, accounts payable and the like are not included since these are considered to be offset by such assets as cash, investments, taxes, accounts and other items receivable.

Of the direct bonded debt less sinking funds, about twenty per cent is for self-supporting public utilities. A further twenty per cent is for schools, about fifteen per cent for highways and the balance for general capital works.

Guaranteed debt is largely for joint municipal enterprises such as the Greater Vancouver Water District, the Vancouver and Districts Joint Sewerage and Drainage Board, the Greater Winnipeg Water District and the Toronto Harbor Commission. Commitments have also been made for such undertakings as housing, hospitals and exhibitions. A few guarantees are outstanding in connection with industrial enterprises but this practice is becoming less general and is, in fact, no longer permitted in some provinces.

The metropolitan areas of Montreal, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, covering in all fifty-three municipalities, have contracted over sixty per cent of the debt, other urban places about thirty-four per cent and rural about six per cent. Larger centres of population naturally require extensive capital undertakings. It may be, however, that rural municipalities are more reluctant than urban centres to contract debt and prefer the pay-as-you-go policy so far as this is possible.

DO YOU USE
COIN WRAPPERS?



We can supply tubular coin wrappers in all sizes . . . . imprinted with your firm name if desired.
Ask for samples and prices on coin wrappers as well as on NATIONAL Safety Seal Envelopes.

NATIONAL
PAPER GOODS LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

A MOCO FABRIC
THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Montreal Cottons Limited will be held at the office of the Company, 710 Victoria Square, Montreal, on Wednesday, the 21st day of April, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, at the hour of 11:00 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of: Considering and, if thought fit, confirming action of the Directors in enacting By-Law No. 65, receiving the Annual Report, electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, appointing auditors, and to transact such further business as may come before the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Valleyfield, April 1st, 1948.

PENMANS LIMITED
DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 30th day of April, 1948.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of May to Shareholders of record of the 1st day of April, 1948.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of May to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of April, 1948.

By Order of the Board.
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal,
March 22, 1948.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
DIVIDEND NO. 231

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April, 1948, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Saturday, the 1st day of May next, to shareholders of record of 31st March, 1948.

By order of the Board.
W. G. MORE,
General Manager.
Toronto, 10th March, 1948.

Company Reports

National Breweries

NATIONAL Breweries Ltd., in its annual report for 1947, shows consolidated net profit of $3,096,213 equal to $4.02 a share on the common stock after preferred dividends, compared with $2,709,439 or $3.49 a common share in the previous year.

Current assets were $12,201,023, against $9,936,400 and current liabilities $3,804,575 against $2,887,740 indicating a net working capital of $8,396,448, compared with $7,048,660 in the preceding year.

Report of the directors, over the signature of Norman J. Dawes, president and managing-director, points out that the 1947 figures are not strictly comparable to those of the previous year because of the inclusion this year of the accounts of its United States subsidiaries previously not consolidated.

50TH ANNIVERSARY

HECTOR M. FORBES

Senior Assistant General Manager of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation who was presented with a Stromberg-Carlson radio-phonograph and records by the Directors, Officers and Staff in celebration of his fifty years of association with the Corporation at a party given recently by the Board of Directors in his honour. A native of Nova Scotia, Mr. Forbes joined the Corporation in 1898 in Toronto. He was Manager at Vancouver from 1917 to 1923, and became an Assistant General Manager in 1924. He received many congratulatory telegrams from the Corporation's branches across Canada and from business associates and friends. Members of the Staff and their guests attending the party numbered some 350.

THEATRE

(*Continued from Page 26*)

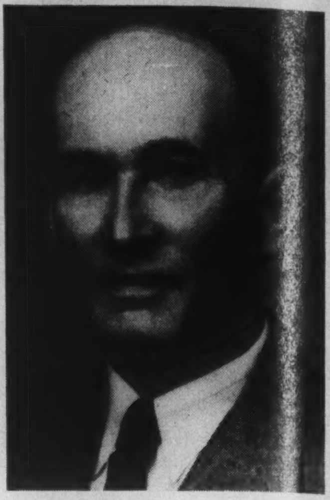
material of the first and middle sections is highly enlightening. Most of the latter material is mediated through French and Spanish treatments, which means that it has been influenced only by the changed conditions of Negro life itself, and not by the demands of cash customers with preconceived notions of what Negro art ought to be.

The second section, the most notable achievement of the evening, is definitely a dramatic ballet, with scenario by Miss Dunham herself. It falls short of being genuine tragedy by just the fraction by which Miss Dunham falls short of being a tragic mime—and if we had not seen this performance we should have said that it would not be beyond her range. It is, but only by a very little, and only for a few seconds at the close; but what a terrific thing it would be if she could fully achieve it.

This ballet, entitled "L'Agya," or the Fight Dance, is entirely new to Toronto, and so is nearly all of the first section, composed of West Indian and Brazilian dances and two dramatic scenes also of West Indian origin. The music when not native is mostly by Valdes and Lecuona, and is rendered highly hypnotic by an extensive use of hand-slapped drums. There is a large orchestra, sometimes very rich in sensuous tone and sometimes very brassy, but always perfect in rhythm.

Miss Dunham's personal performance is already too well known to need comment, but her resource and judgment as a choreographer are constantly expanding. This is a far finer show than her last one here, and richly deserves the large houses and noisy appreciation it has been getting. There is less extravagance, and the devices are better fitted to their ends. The company includes much talent, but it is Miss Dunham's show whether she is on stage or off. It is jungle stuff, but it never loses its air of both authenticity and dignity.

WAWANESA DIRECTOR



At the Annual Meeting of The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company, Mr. Chas. C. Gorrie was elected Director to succeed Mr. James G. Fraser. A native of the district, he has been acquainted with the operations of the company for about four decades and is therefore well qualified to assume the responsibilities of a director.

Employer and Union endorse N.E.S.

GENERAL MOTORS
OF CANADA, LIMITED
OSHAWA, ONT.

Mr. L. Coulson,
Manager,
National Employment Service,
OSHAWA, Ontario.

January 28, 1948.

Dear Mr. Coulson:

As I explained to you our experience during the war period, when it was necessary for us to secure all our requirements through your office, brought to our attention a number of benefits for us. We found that after the elimination of Government controls, by placing our orders with your office, your placement officers, with the records which they had compiled during the war years, were able to select a much more stable type of employee than we could hope to secure without our duplicating the work already done by your office.

We also found that it eliminated a very bad condition which had prevailed for years, namely, a long line of applicants outside of our Employment Department when it became known that we were engaging new employees. It also placed a certain amount of control on the transient, especially in view of the housing situation, and again, it was a means of reducing labour turn-over in other industries in the area, for, as you will recall, our Company was always being accused of enticing employees from other industries.

Turning to a more selfish viewpoint, we found that in requesting our requirements through your office it eliminated accusations of favouritism, etc., which were unjustified, being levelled at our Employment Manager, and made his job much more agreeable.

Yours very truly,
R B Reddoch
R. B. Reddoch,
Mgr. Industrial Relations.

Recent Union Agreement contains clause that all new employees would be referred through N.E.S. office

Union states their interests better served through N.E.S. office than direct application of workmen to company

Department of Labour
Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour
A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister